

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Olympic juggling
State-supported East
versus commercially-
backed West: In the
second part of his series,
David Miller looks at the
delicate juggling act
facing the Olympic
organizers



Androgynous fashion
The gender blenders:
Fashion Page on the
sexual ambivalence of
clothes

Protein chemistry
Findings reports on how
to live with proteins

Racism
Roger Scruton on the
meaning of racism

Computer challenge
Computer Horizons
offers a last chance to
enter The Times
National Micro-
computer Challenge
competition

Davis Cup defeat for Britain

Great Britain lost its Davis Cup tie against Italy at Telford by three matches to two. With the teams level at 2-2 Colin Dowdswell was beaten 6-1, 0-6, 6-3, 7-5, by Corrado Barazzutti in the deciding singles.

Revs Bellamy, page 18

Strauss plea

The Bavarian Prime Minister, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, ignored an officially-ordered news blackout and appealed to East Berlin to allow the niece of the East German Prime Minister to emigrate to the West.

Earlier story, page 7

Delhi braced

Security was tightened in Delhi as Sikhs prepared today to burn the constitution outside Parliament and Hindus threatened a retaliatory general strike. In Punjab Sikh gunmen killed at least five people.

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Bird callers

Ornithologists have descended in their hundreds on an English country garden to witness the rare visit of the Asian olive-backed pipit.

Page 3

Protesters held

Twenty seven Kashmiris were arrested near India House, London as 2,000 marchers demonstrated against the execution in India of the Kashmiri independence leader, Magbool Butt.

Threat denied



Mr. Patrick Jenkin, whose claims to have been threatened by a Liverpool councillor during a meeting on spending restrictions, have been denied.

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Church debate

As the General Synod Longley looks at the growing importance of ecumenism, a fundamental change in approach for British churches.

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Letters: On GCHQ decision, from Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP, and Mr. J. M. B. Corfe; University grades, from Professor D. C. Smith, FRS; Falklands, from Lord Cheltenham GCHQ.

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After Lebanon, the lure of the Gulf: the TGWU leadership contest; why Mrs Thatcher is right to open up the professional closed shops, Spec; restoring the Olympic ideal, Monday Page; Women's theatre and Penny Perick.

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Optimism at CBI that recovery will continue

By Sarah Hogg and Graham Searjeant

Further evidence of economic recovery comes today from the Confederation of British Industry, whose February monthly trends survey reveals greater short-term optimism among manufacturers than at any time since before the slump.

It is reinforced by a survey of industrial prospects published by top American business economists known as the Conference Board. It concludes that expansion is spreading from the United States to Europe, and that Britain and West Germany will lead the recovery.

The London Business School, one of the two main independent economic forecasters in Britain, today publishes a forecast which suggests a stable rate of inflation and falling unemployment over the next four years.

The CBI survey, based on replies from 1,805 companies, suggests that the recovery is continuing to broaden across more sectors of industry. A substantial 38 per cent of respondents expected to increase output between now and June, while only 8 per cent expected to cut back. This balance is twice as high as it was last spring.

Sir James Clesminson, the CBI's deputy president, said: "It is encouraging to see that the recovery in manufacturing industry's fortunes is continuing." But he pointed out that the results also show that 30 per cent of firms still report that their total order books are below normal.

The CBI's survey is the last to be published before the Budget in a fortnight and Sir James took the opportunity to urge the Chancellor to lower business costs. But a series of Pre-Budget forecasts published today by City stockbrokers add to the general view that Mr Nigel Lawson will seek to introduce a give-and-take Budget, balancing

reductions in income tax with increases on spirits and tobacco.

A further reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge - the CBI's chief request - is placed low on the brokers' list of likely changes.

A further "tax switch" predicted today by the stockbrokers Simon & Coates is based on a "savers' package" of cuts in capital gains tax, the investment income surcharge and stamp duty, financed by increases in beer and petrol tax above the rate of inflation.

Another possible revenue-raiser put forward by rival City forecasters, the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, is higher taxation on banks and other financial institutions, of which last week's Inland Revenue announcement on building societies' tax is widely seen as the first instalment.

Further pressure on the Chancellor to reduce income tax comes from the Low Pay Unit, which claims that the tax increases of the past four years mean that poor people are more heavily taxed in Britain than anywhere else in Europe. Its report says that Mr Lawson has made it clear he would like to cut taxes on the lower-paid.

Mr Lawson is widely expected to make concessions to the Low Pay Unit's plea for an increase in income tax thresholds beyond what is needed to compensate for inflation, but is not likely to respond to the request for the reintroduction of a 25 per cent lower-rate band of income tax.

Overall, Mr Lawson is widely expected to compile a Budget which enables him to reduce his public sector borrowing requirement below his previous target just over £8,000 billion without any net increase in taxation.

This would be consistent with a "small cut in interest rates around Budget time", according to Simon & Coates.

GCHQ dispute

Strike threatens to end union truce

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

As attempts were being made to get a "mini general strike" off the ground tomorrow in protest at the ban on unions at Government Communications Headquarters, it became clear to some senior labour leaders that the unions' main weapon should be to end the fragile relationship recently built up with the Government.

A meeting today of the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, looks likely to urge an end to the kind of contact with ministers which recently led to a compromise over unions' political levy. Mr David Barnett, an influential member of the committee, will also call for the withdrawal of the movement from tripartite bodies involving government, such as the National Economic Development Council.

Leaders of 4½ million trade unionists in transport, health, water, electricity gas and engineering have all urged their members to stage, what will be an illegal half-day stoppage in sympathy with 500,000 civil servants.

It is thought that the strike by unions outside the civil service, precipitated by comments made on Friday by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will not have widespread effects partly because of short notice. The main disruption may occur in train and bus services.

Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, said yesterday that the call for action was "too precipitate" and that an emergency meeting of the

general council of the TUC should be convened.

With four days to go before the deadline, Whitehall sources were saying that about 60 per cent of the 7,000 civil servants at GCHQ had signed a document either renouncing union membership in return for £1,000, or retaining membership and agreeing to be transferred.

Mr Peter Jones, general secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said that "at least" 200 GCHQ staff had signed an alternative union document at a meeting on Friday. In it the signatories refused to give up their unions.

The Government, whose decision to ban unions at GCHQ in Cheltenham was debated by the Commons today, came under renewed attack yesterday from the two severest critics of its action: the Tory back benches (Philip Webster writes).

Mr John Gost, MP for Hendon North, a member of the Select Committee on Employment, which recommended ministers to accept a compromise - no-disruption agreement from the unions, said that he feared the Government was heading for a Pyrrhic victory. The result, he said, would be a sullen workforce and a tarnished reputation for the Government.

Mr Charles Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, said: "From the start it has been the most appalling blunder."

Leading article, page 12

Letters, page 12

British monarchy saved by the belfry

Caen (AFP) - The Royal Family has reason to be grateful to the Mayor of Caen, Normandy, who has just ensured the survival of the British monarchy by allocating funds to repair the ancient belfry of the town's abbey.

Legend has it that if the bell tower built by William the Conqueror ever fell down, the British Crown would fall with it.

The risk became a distinct possibility when it was proposed to ring out all the bells at a ceremony to mark the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day Normandy landings on June 6 this year, which the Queen will very probably attend alongside

President Mitterand and President Reagan. The abbey, known as the "Men's Abbey", was one of two built on the orders of William the Conqueror, the other being known as the "Women's Abbey". He built them in a bid to appease Pope Leo IX for going against his wishes by marrying Mathilda of Flanders.

The bell tower has always been regarded by townfolk as a symbol of good luck, mostly because the abbey has traditionally been a place of refuge in times of war.

During the Allied and German bombings, which almost destroyed the town between June 6 and mid-July,



Goodbye to Beirut: Staff Sergeant Jerry Elokovich, on board the last US amphibious vehicle to leave Lebanon yesterday.

Ulster security review sees greater role for police

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An increase of up to 50 per cent in the full-time strength of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to 12,000 officers over a number of years is one of a series of ideas under discussion as part of a long-term examination of policing in the province.

Such an increase from the RUC's present force of almost 8,000 members would inevitably mean a decreasing role for the Army and Ulster Defence Regiment as part of a deliberate policy of getting "kicks" off the streets of Northern Ireland.

Central to the current debate is the role and future of the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), a locally recruited force which has never been able to find acceptability among the Roman Catholic minority in the province, and is in some quarters increasingly seen as counter-productive.

Any attempt to reduce its role still further, and the number of part-time UDR members is half the 1973 figure, would meet strong opposition from "loyalist" politicians, particularly the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, who frequently want the force to be run by more local men.

Since its formation in 1970, in the wake of the disbanding of the discredited B Specials, the UDR has lost 139 members. It has also had a controversial impact, damaged further recently after eight members were charged with the murder of two Roman Catholic

men in co Armagh. It had up to 17 per cent Roman Catholic membership but internment and intimidation had driven that figure down to about 2 per cent in 1980.

Nationalist politicians constantly accuse its members of joining for political reasons, of harassing Roman Catholic youths, and of being little more than the B Specials under another name.

Only last week, it was alleged that one of the factors influencing Declan Martin, the Provisional IRA gunman shot dead in an SAS undercover operation, to join the terrorists had been an incident involving a UDR patrol.

A Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP) councillor said: "I get more complaints about the UDR than the police, particularly about road checks and offensive language. It all has a logic of its own. People



Mr Prior: Unconvinced by arguments

see the soldiers armed, then they say let us have guns because they simply want to get back at them."

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is aware of the current thinking among his security advisers, but apparently remains unconvinced of the arguments for increasing the size of the full-time RUC. The security forces' ideas are part of long-term planning, including discussion on how the province is to be policed during the next 25 years.

With the level of violent activity expected to continue its decline and terrorism increasingly switching from urban to rural areas, the "primacy of the police" policy will advance until, it is hoped, soldiers are no longer on the streets. The police are increasingly moving into nationalist areas without support from soldiers; they are more evident on the beat and earlier this month people in west Belfast called for more of them in the area after a number of sex attacks.

Senior security sources believe that only anything like a "normal" life will return when soldiers are no longer visible and perhaps when the UDR's role and size is reduced. Current thinking is that a force of 12,000 professionally trained policemen could have a calming effect on the province, as well as being able to nip terrorism in the bud and could reassure the nationalist community.

Continued on page 2

Immigration move on overseas doctors

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government may soon introduce new immigration rules limiting the entry of Commonwealth born doctors to Britain.

Health service ministers have accepted the principle behind a British Medical Association scheme under which overseas doctors would come to Britain to take up specific training appointments and then return home or go elsewhere when their training is completed.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, is preparing to ask Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to control numbers and to prevent overseas doctors from staying beyond a four or perhaps five-year training period.

Talks between the two departments are already taking place.

At present their entry is largely unrestricted, provided they are suitably qualified and can fulfil the necessary language

and competence requirements set by the General Medical Council. But Mr Brittan will be asked to consider whether they should be issued with work permits stipulating a strict limit on their duration of stay.

Doctors who have already settled in Britain with full medical registration would not be affected.

The BMA scheme was drawn up because of fears of growing unemployment among doctors towards the end of the century; it estimates there are about 2,000 unemployed at present. It believes that overseas doctors do not always get the required specialised training posts.

A government advisory committee on manpower has estimated a possible surplus of 40,000 to 50,000 doctors by the year 2000.

Health ministers expect opposition to the scheme. The health service has become increasingly dependent on overseas doctors.

Queen expected, page 6

Helicopter crashes in kidnap area

By Richard Dowden

A helicopter flying to Kafunfu, northern Angola, where a group of 77 foreign mineworkers were kidnapped last Thursday, has crashed, killing the Angolan pilot and copilot and a Portuguese technician.

The cause of the crash is not yet known, but the helicopter, owned by Diamang, the Angolan state-owned diamond company, may have been shot down by the Unita insurgents who kidnapped the group.

Mr Robert Dewar, the Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Luanda, has travelled to Dundo, the main centre of the mining area, in an attempt to gather more details of the fate of the 16 Britons believed to have been among those kidnapped. A spokesman for Mining and Technical Services Ltd (Mats), the company which employs the workers, said yesterday that they had no further details.

It is understood that a Skyvan belonging to the diamond company has managed to fly to the Kafunfu airstrip and then return to Dundo, but Diamang has not yet reported on what was found there.

The guerrillas may have chosen Kafunfu because had they attacked the main diamond area around Dundo they could have been cornered in the north-east corner of Angola. Now they can travel south with their hostages along the lines of the rivers which make east-west travel difficult in that part of the country.

Last year, a group of Czechoslovak workers and their families were seized by Unita and marched south. Unita is still holding 20 of them at Mavinga in the south, and has offered to release them in exchange for the seven British.

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US base left to Gemayel enemies

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With the battleship New Jersey firing over their heads, the American Marines of what used to be the multi-national force in Beirut withdrew all but 100 of their men from Lebanon yesterday, leaving President Gemayel facing not only his enemies but his erstwhile Christian friends as well.

Far from honouring their promise to hand over their base at Beirut Airport to the Government Army, the marines allowed defecting Muslim troops and Shia militiamen to take their almost impregnable fortifications beside the sea, leaving even more of the capital in the hands of Mr Gemayel's opponents.

Scavengers swoop page 5
Israel stays tough page 5
Failed adventure page 12

While most of the pro-Western nations of the Arab world feel the deepest concern for America's standing in the middle East - a depression scarcely lightened by the visit of Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, to Amman yesterday to try once more to negotiate a future for the Palestinians - Mr Gemayel has an even stonier path in front of him.

Mr Fdi Fren, the Christian Phalangist militia leader, and Mr Camille Chamoun, the former right-wing President, have come out in open opposition to Mr Gemayel's suggestion that the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel should be abrogated. Mr Chamoun said Mr Gemayel would be committing treason if he destroyed the pact.

Emboldened by the acquisition of arms brought in to Beirut on an Italian merchant ship last week and by the recovery of 14 M-48 Army tanks from the battles south of Beirut - the US Navy, it transpires, arranged their return to government troops in the Christian sector of the capital - the Lebanese soldiers still nationally loyal to Mr Gemayel's Administration are showing an even closer alliance with the Phalangists.

If the President loses the confidence of these supporters, then he is powerless to prevent Lebanon sliding further into civil war. While the Marines were leaving yesterday, fighting still went on along the Beirut front line. Last Friday's Saudi-sponsored ceasefire is already history.

Up to 1,000 Marines left the beaches beside the Airport aboard amphibious vehicles and helicopters as Shia Muslim Amal militiamen arrived in Jeeps and armoured troop carriers to take over the positions next to the runways.

Only 100 Marines are left in the city, all guarding American

Continued on back page, col 1

Your Anniversary

A special collection of Gifts
Feb 28th-March 23rd



Anniversaries are a time for celebration and from the 28th February Garrard invite you to celebrate your anniversary at 111 Regent Street. On display will be a fascinating collection of gift ideas for celebrations in crystal, china, silver, pearl, coral, ruby, sapphire, gold, emerald and diamond.

If 1984 is your anniversary or that of a special relative or loved one, take time to visit Regent Street and see a collection of anniversary gift ideas that will make choosing as simple as saying "Happy Anniversary."

Your Anniversary at Garrard until 23rd March
Monday - Friday
9.30am - 5.30pm
Saturday
9.30am - 12.30pm



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'Rent-a-womb' schemes should be avoided BMA to advise doctors

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association is to recommend that doctors should have no involvement with any scheme involving "surrogate" mothers.

The association's stand comes as the first commercial "surrogate" agency is proposing to start a "rent-a-womb" scheme for childless couples in Surrey, and as the government-appointed Warnock committee is preparing to make recommendations on the issue this summer. The committee is considering making the charging of fees for such a service illegal.

The BMA's council is expected next month to approve advice from its central ethical committee that doctors should not become involved in any procedure in which a woman bears a child for another woman and then hands it over after birth.

That should apply whether the treatment is done privately, where the mother who bears the child is paid a fee for her services, or even if it were to be attempted on the National Health Service with no fees involved.

The committee is also opposed to such treatment whether it is undertaken by artificial insemination, where the husband's sperm is inserted in the child-carrying woman, or by the test-tube baby technique.

In the latter case, the egg from the woman who cannot bear a child would be mixed in the laboratory with the husband's sperm, and the resulting embryo implanted in the woman who is to carry the child.

That process offers the advantage that the resulting child is genetically the offspring of the parents who are to bring it up, as opposed to a surrogate child produced by artificial insemination where half the genes will have come from the father, but half from the woman bearing the child.

Both techniques are surrounded by serious legal and ethical dilemmas, not least the question of to whom the child belongs if the mother who has borne it changes her mind about handing it over.

Dr John Dawson, head of the BMA's professional division, said yesterday: "The committee

Courage of SAS man was kept secret

An SAS soldier who died in a gun battle with IRA men in a Dublin suburb last week, had been decorated for his bravery in an IRA ambush three years ago.

Sergeant Paul Oram, aged 26, from Gomersal, West Yorkshire, was according to colleagues, a "special kind of guy".

It is believed that he won the Military Medal after a shooting in the Brandywell area of Londonderry at the height of the 1981 hunger strike. Two Provisional IRA men died and a third was injured after Sergeant Oram's car was stopped by four masked men.

Sergeant Oram was in plain clothes and driving alone when the terrorists overtook his car and forced him to stop.

A gun battle ensued and they riddled his vehicle with shots. His brown Opel car had at least five bullet holes in it, and both windows on the drivers side had been hit.

Charles Maguire, aged 21, and George McBrearty, aged 23, from the Creggan area of Londonderry, died in the shooting, which the Provisional IRA said began after they pursued and fired on the car of a "known SAS undercover agent".

Sergeant Oram's bravery remained a secret, as there was no public citation or royal investiture when he won the Military Medal, because of his work in the Province.

Even after last week's shooting, and as the Provisional IRA hailed Declan Martin, aged 18, and Henry Hogan, aged 21, their two dead Dunloy volunteers, as "courageous and dedicated", the Army refused to give any details of his service.

The sergeant, who was married with a baby daughter, had explained his work by telling his family that he was "just doing a job for Maggie". He will be buried later this week.



Head start: Mr Len Sutton, of Pontefract, displaying some of the seventeenth century style armour helmets he is making for next month's three hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the American state of Maryland (Photograph: Andrew Varley).

Poverty trap tax cuts urged

By David Nicholson-Lord

The low-paid are more heavily taxed in Britain than in any other EEC country, according to a report from the Low Pay Unit published today.

Greece, Denmark and Italy have lower tax thresholds than Britain but their starting rates are only 6, 14 and 18 per cent, compared with the UK's 30 per cent basic tax rate.

The report comes as the Chancellor is considering raising tax thresholds in the Budget by more than the inflation rate in an attempt to lift several hundred thousand people out of the "poverty trap" and increase the incentive to work.

The unit calls for the reintroduction of a reduced tax band, at 25 per cent, on the first £2,000 of income, coupled with a 33 per cent rise in personal allowances. It says that taxes have reached record levels under the Conservative Government, with cost of the impact falling on the worst-off. Those earning more than £21,000 a year, three times the average wage, now pay less tax than in 1979 and taxes on wealth, such as capital transfer and capital gains tax, contribute a quarter less to the Exchequer, the report, *Scoring Record Taxes Straight*, says.

While a family on 10 times the average wage has had its tax bill cut by a quarter, the tax burden on the low-paid has doubled. Of families considered poor enough to receive Family Income Supplement, 85 per cent pay income tax. The comparable figure for those in the "poverty trap" in April 1978 was 62 per cent.

The unit suggests paying for its budget proposals by abolishing the ceiling on employee national insurance contributions.

An extra £250m could be recouped by allowing tax relief on mortgage interest, retirement annuity premiums and employees' pension contributions only at the standard rate.

Avalanche kills two in Snowdonia

By Tim Jones

Two climbers were hurled 1,000ft to their deaths when an avalanche crashed down on them as they approached a 3,000ft summit in Snowdonia at the weekend. Two other members of the party, who were climbing the Black Ladders area if the ice-covered Carneddau mountain, escaped with injuries and shock.

The dead men were Mr Brian William Evans, aged 36, of Combe Hay, Avon, and Mr Alan Willcock, aged 40, of Cookley, Kidderminster, of Hereford and Worcester.

Mr Alan Wheeler of Thimere Crescent, Fleet, Hampshire, who fractured his ankle, dragged himself down the mountain to raise the alarm.

Building bricks from straw

The London Brick Company is planning to make bricks out of straw, Jeremy Warner writes.

The announcement of a new "super flexton" brick using chopped straw has been timed in an attempt to persuade shareholders to reject a £250m takeover bid by Hanson Trust which will be settled tomorrow.

The new brick, which is to start production next year, is said to have all the characteristics of a high quality and expensive non-flexton facing brick. However, the new brick has the cost advantage of using the rich flexton clay which "fires itself" while being baked allowing for substantial energy savings.

Yearning for taste of roast beef

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The consumer revolt that began with the Campaign for Real Ale and later turned to bread and cheese now looks like spreading to beef.

The Meat and Livestock Commission will announce next week the results of an investigation, using consumer tasting panels, into the quality of beef from different types of cattle.

The term "Real Beef" will

not be permissible because beef is beef, whatever breed of cattle it comes from. But many people feel that the British national dish is not what it was, and that, as much as its price, is why they are buying less of it.

The commission is concerned about inconsistency. Beef is now largely a by-product of dairy farming which has recently proved far more profitable than beef production.

As a result, the dominant cattle strains in Britain are the black and white Friesian and Holstein. Both are admirable milk producers, but their male offspring, kept in indoor pens, and fattened mainly on grain, do not measure up to our native grass-fed breeds when it comes to tenderness and flavour.

For this reason, big continental bulls have found favour in recent years.

Cancer team searches for next leap forward

By Thomas Prentice, Science Correspondent

An international team of scientists, whose significant new findings relating to leukaemia in chickens were announced earlier this month, is now preparing to search for a link with some forms of human cancer.

The team, led by members of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, has established an important connection between hormone-like substances called growth factors, which are necessary for normal cell growth, and cancer-producing genes, known as oncogenes, in chickens. That discovery was described as "another leap forward in understanding the basis of cancer" by *Nature*, the scientific journal, which published the findings on February 9.

The journal pointed out, however, that "a definite link to human cancer remains elusive". It is that link which the team is now trying to find. A search of tissue samples of some human cancers will be started soon to look for possible

defects in cell growth factors and their receptors.

This week, Dr Michael Waterfield, head of the protein chemistry department at the fund, will be in the United States to discuss the next phase of research with Dr Axel Ullrich, of the Genentech Laboratories in San Francisco, and Dr Joseph Schlessinger, of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel.

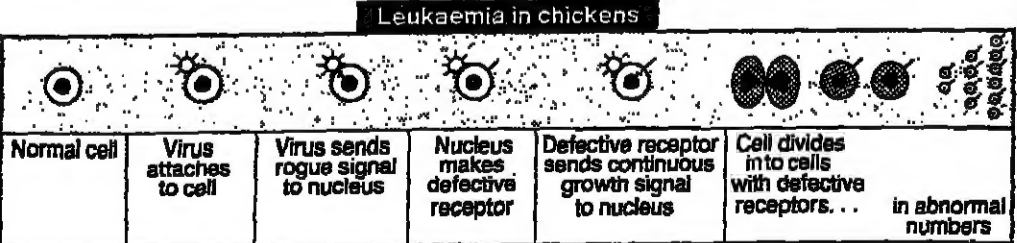
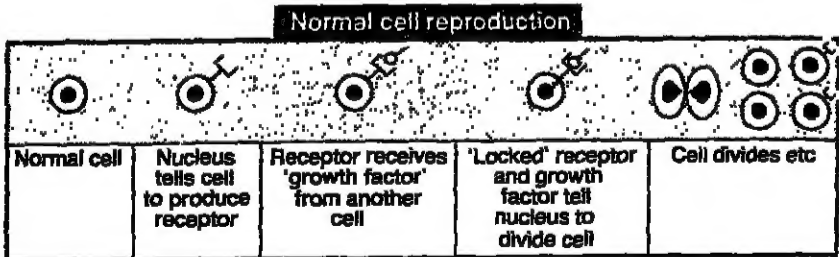
The scientists at Genentech are among the world's most highly skilled in genetic engineering, and they will play the leading role in the next stage of the joint research.

The study of chicken leukaemia revealed last December how an invading virus attached itself to chicken cells and "subverted" the nucleus with misleading information. This led the nucleus to make a defective growth receptor, which in turn sent "rogue" signals back. Instead of normal growth of new cells, the nucleus produced abnormal numbers of cells producing leukaemia.

The question then facing Dr Waterfield and his colleagues was, among many others, does the same subversive process occur in some human cancers without the influence of a virus? And, perhaps, a long way after that question has been answered, if so, how and why does it occur in humans?

The human body contains ten million, million cells, each with its own complex structure. Inside each cell is a nucleus, or control centre, containing the inherited message of life itself. That message, known as DNA, can be likened to a computer tape consisting of 30,000 million characters, or letters. Each cell nucleus receives and transmits messages which determine normal growth, through a little-understood network which includes growth factors and receptors, or "locks" and "keys".

The main part of the next research phase, centred at Genentech, will be attempting to define the complete structure of a normal "lock".



PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Kew

Problems with the air conditioning system prevented "THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE" at Kew from providing a service of records to readers last week.

It is likely that these problems will continue this week. Intending readers are advised to telephone Kew (01-876 3444) before making plans to visit the Office.

Campaign to keep whisky up to strength

The Scotch Whisky Association is seeking a statutory minimum 70 proof strength (40 per cent alcohol) for all whisky produced and bottled in Scotland. It believes that low strength brands - some sold abroad are less than 30 per cent alcohol - are damaging whisky's image. (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

There is no law against watering down whisky, provided that the strength is stated on the label.

Mr Edward Butler, whose firm markets Highland Prince whisky (37.2m per cent alcohol) has said he will take the Government to court if it introduces regulations.

One difficulty with a minimum limit is that the British market would be open to imports of brands blended and diluted on the Continent, and in North America and Japan.

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Smoking in Britain: 1

Breaking the 'bizarre' tobacco habit

The Royal College of Physicians said two months ago that at least 100,000 people in Britain die prematurely each year from smoking cigarettes. If the habit does not change, by the year 2000 another 1,700,000 people, equivalent to the combined populations of Birmingham and Glasgow, will have been killed by tobacco-related diseases.

Fortunately, the death toll which the college described as "an avoidable holocaust", is unlikely to be so high. Smoking is a dying habit which claims huge, but declining, numbers of victims.

In the past three years, more than a million Britons have given up cigarettes, joining almost 10 million former smokers. Between 1972 and 1982, the proportion of adult males who smoke fell from 52 per cent to 38 per cent, while among women, the percentage dropped from 41 to 33.

Although between 16 and 17 million adults smoke, they have been a minority since 1976, a peak year for cigarette consumption. Then, male smokers had on average 129 cigarettes a week, and women smokers an average of 101. In 1982, the figures were 121 for men, and 98 for women.

Sales of cigarettes fell from 130,500 million to 102,000

Wednesday has been designated "National No Smoking Day" by organizations including the Health Education Council and British Medical Association. Smokers will be encouraged to stop the habit, at least for a day. But as Thomson Prentice, Our Science Correspondent, reports, in the first of a three-part series, smoking is declining. He explains why, and examines some likely developments.

million between 1972 and 1982, a 22 per cent decrease.

The crucial question being examined by the health professions and tobacco industry is: Will the trend continue? One camp wonders how that trend can be encouraged and accelerated? While the other questions how it can be checked, if not reversed?

Mr Mike Daube, senior lecturer in health education at

Sales of cigars and cigarillos have declined less sharply than those of cigarettes in recent years. In 1974, 1,765 million were sold, compared with 1,695 million in 1980.

But cigarette smokers who switch to small cigars run almost the same risk. Research has indicated that most such smokers inhale cigar smoke, which has a higher tar content.

Long-term cigar smokers, however, tend not to inhale and ingest less tar than an average cigarette smoker.

Edinburgh University, said that by 2040, less than 10 per cent of adults will smoke and Britain will be "very close to being a smoke-free society."

"Eventually it will be impossible for future generations to comprehend that millions of us smoked, knowing that we risked and suffered fatal disease in vast numbers as a result."

"It will seem as bizarre and useless a habit as we now consider the bleeding of people with leeches to have been a couple of centuries ago."

Cigarette smoking, a habit acquired by the British from the Turks during the Crimean War, grew in popularity at the end of the Victorian era. By the end of the First World War more cigarettes were sold than pipe tobacco.

Few women smoked before the Second World War, but by 1956, 42 per cent had taken up cigarettes. It was in the early 1950s that the first evidence of the health hazards of smoking were identified.

The decline of smoking, which began in the 1970s, can be explained by several factors.

Taxation was increased five times in succession between 1974 and 1977, and sales dropped 10 per cent.

The emphasis on health hazards became much more emphatic. The Royal College of Physicians issued its initial warning report in 1965; cigarette advertisements were banned from television in 1965; the college issued its second report in 1971. It then set up Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), which has grown in influence ever since, working closely with organizations such as the Health Education Council and the Scottish Health Education Unit.

The decline has coincided with, and been assisted by, growing public consciousness of health.

The tobacco industry feels it has been punished enough. It spends more than £100 a year in Britain on advertising, sales promotions and sports and arts sponsorship. It contributed almost £4,000m in tobacco taxes in 1981.

A fierce propaganda war is being fought by both sides. In the words of one health expert, "Britain has become the major battlefield, and the outcome will have worldwide implications."

New exam backed by Joseph

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

The broadening of sixth-form curricula by new "I level" intermediate examinations to be taken in conjunction with A levels will be proposed in a consultative document to be published soon by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education.

The document, which is expected before Easter, will say that the Government is committed to retaining A levels but suggests that 18-year-olds could also take I levels, worth roughly half an A level.

Sir Keith has been persuaded that the A level curriculum is too narrow and that British students specialize too early, missing out completely on either arts or sciences after the age of 16. Sixth-formers taking arts A levels could balance these with an I level in science, or vice versa.

Intermediate level examinations have been mooted before. A consultative paper, *Examinations 16-18*, was published by the Department of Education and Science when Mr Mark Carlisle was Secretary of State in 1980 after a proposal from the discredited and now defunct Schools Council. Sir Keith took over the job the next year and civil servants then had to persuade him of the value of the idea.

Four years ago it met with a reasonably positive response. The feeling now is that the idea has finally arrived. Private soundings by department officials have shown the universities to be more favourably disposed than might be imagined.

The universities would be the real stumbling block to the limited reform being proposed by the Government. Unless admissions officers could be persuaded to set one or two I levels as an entry requirement in addition to or in place of an A level, the idea is unlikely to get very quickly.

The universities would have to be mindful of whether schools could lay on the extra I level courses. The consultative document will ask schools whether it is practicable for sixth forms with fewer than 120 pupils to provide I levels.

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However, the BMA told *The Times* that there would be a risk of injury to a suspect, particularly if struggling, as a result of a clumsy search by someone not properly qualified.

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Portuguese find fake port hard to swallow

From Martha de la Cal

Lisbon

Wines of inferior quality or table wines are being produced and sold in Spain by about 60 companies illegally using the trademark of Portuguese port wine, according to the Ministry of Trade and Tourism here.

The Spanish "port" producers are a varied lot. At one time they included the Discolored Carmelites, who market their products under the name of Carmeliano Port until they were advised it was illegal and shut down.

The Spanish bottles look genuine but lack the special seal attached to bottles of real port produced in Portugal for centuries in the Douro valley round the city of Oporto.

Under a 1972 agreement, Spain is required to import already bottled port with the special seal attached in Portugal. Spanish producers are not allowed to use the trade name "port" on their bottles of wine, as they have been doing.

"We are suffering heavy losses because of this," said a Portuguese diplomat. "The Spanish producers have been using our famous brand name to hoodwink the 40 million tourists who come to Spain each year and sell them inferior wine."

Portugal lodged many diplomatic protests over the use of the trademark, but Spain took little action to stop it. In 1983 the Portuguese Port Wine Institute took the case to the International Court in The Hague.

Representative of the two countries met in Lisbon recently and came to an agreement under which Spain promised to stamp out the sale of false port. Companies caught labelling their wine as port would be fined and their identities made public.

Spain imported only 2,000 hectolitres (44,000 gallons) of genuine port wine from Portugal in 1983 - a small drop of the total 832,444 hectolitres exported by Portugal. Portugal's exports depend heavily on port wine, which brought in £70m in foreign exchange in 1983.

Many other countries, including China, are making their own "port" or mixing genuine port imported from Portugal with inferior wine to make the product cheaper.

The Trade Ministry claimed some companies in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, with which Portugal has bilateral agreements to protect their trademarks, are falsifying imported port. "We have detected this by analysing samples of port sold in those countries", the Commerce Ministry said.

Malaysian leader seeks to expel partner for supporting sultans

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Mahathir, UNO leaders met the Sultan of Johore, since elected King in Singapore during the constitutional crisis and organized a petition and challenge in the courts.

Another charge against UNO was that it opposed plans to integrate Labuan as a federal territory. The move was initiated by UNO's arch-enemy, Datuk Harris Salleh, the Sabah Chief Minister, but it has not been passed by Parliament or the Sabah State Assembly. The transfer of power, however, has been fixed for April 16.

Malaysia's leaders, whether King, Sultan or Prime Minister, brook no dissent in typical feudal fashion, and advisers who criticize, or challenge, are quickly eased out.

When rumours spread in 1974, that Datuk Harun Idris, then Selangor Menteri Besar (chief minister), might challenge the Sultan, the Prime Minister, for the UNO leadership, he was offered a

diplomatic post. But he refused and was charged and jailed for corruption and criminal breach of trust. Now there are reports that Datuk Harun could challenge Datuk Seri Mahathir for the UNO leadership in May. Datuk Seri Mahathir himself was expelled in 1969 for criticizing the Government.

But his moves against those partners opposed to the curb on the rulers' powers is another indication that everyone is anxious to see how relations are between Sultan Mahmood Iskandar of Johore and the Prime Minister.

UNMO, the National Front and Datuk Seri Mahathir, himself, have not publicly welcomed the Sultan's election as King earlier this month, an unusual lapse in a country known for its effusive expressions of loyalty to its rulers.

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Hopes rise in Hongkong as British officials meet

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, conferred here yesterday with senior British officials amid signs that negotiations with China over the territory's future were going better than expected.

Sir Richard Evans, the British ambassador to China, and Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office with responsibility for Hongkong affairs, had confidential talks with Sir Edward yesterday morning. Several Hongkong government officials, including Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the Chief Secretary, also attended.

Asked whether this conference marked distinct progress towards an outline agreement, an informed source said: "A general agreement can be reached without necessarily being viewed as no more than an interim agreement."

The source indicated that many technical questions and matters of detail remained to be sorted out, but added: "As in commercial negotiations, the hardest bits can be left till the end."

The fundamental bargain struck by Britain and China is evidently on the lines that Britain will recognize Chinese sovereignty and right of administration of Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories from July 1, 1997.

China, for its part, will

guarantee to allow the territory to continue with its capitalist system, British-based laws and free-and-easy life style for 50 years from 1997 though vice versa and gambling may be repressed more thoroughly than at present.

This has been promised many times by high Chinese officials, though it is impossible to foresee what the Chinese Government of the twenty-first century will make of its predecessors in the 1980s.

Influential local personalities and business leaders are largely agreed that Hongkong is being promised the best deal it could hope for, in view of the expiry of the lease on the economically vital New Territories, leased to Britain by the Manchu court in Peking in 1898.

Most controversial are likely to be the means whereby the Government of Hongkong can be gradually made more directly responsible to the population by holding elections to key bodies, especially the legislative Council. Chinese and British views on the functions of elections could easily clash.

The Chinese proposal is to give Hongkong internal autonomy, with authority wielded by elected representatives of the local people, 99 per cent of whom are Chinese, but only if they are approved by Peking.

This is the halfway to saying that elections in Hongkong after its reversion to Chinese sovereignty may be as perfunctory and irrelevant as the elections held in China for appointments to administrative organs other than the Communist Party.

Elections held in Hongkong under British supervision in the period up to 1977 would have to be more liberal than those on the mainland, if only because of Britain's own parliamentary tradition and its previous experience of the decolonization process.

The latest proposal for bringing the sovereignty issue before the general public is for an open debate in the Legislative Council about the terms of the 1997 settlement. Since no Legislative Council members are at present elected but are chosen either *Ex Officio* or at the discretion of the Governor, the debate is unlikely to be controversial.

However, if the electoral system - at present confined to the urban council and district boards dealing with low-level administrative matters - is extended to affect the Legislative Council, or even the all-powerful Executive Council, a new element of political debate could be introduced into this notoriously apolitical society.

Los Angeles playground killer had previous gun conviction

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles

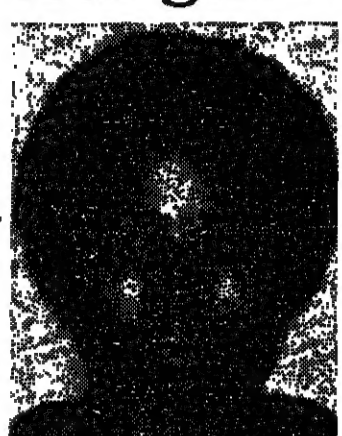
The ultimate parental nightmare that saw a gunman take potshots at helpless children in a schoolyard over the weekend should never have been allowed to happen, charged parents and friends of the murdered girl and the 13 others wounded on Friday night in a Los Angeles school.

When the shooting was over, Shala Eubanks, aged 10, was dead, 13 others were injured by gunfire which climaxed with the suicide of the sniper, Tyrone Mitchell, aged 28.

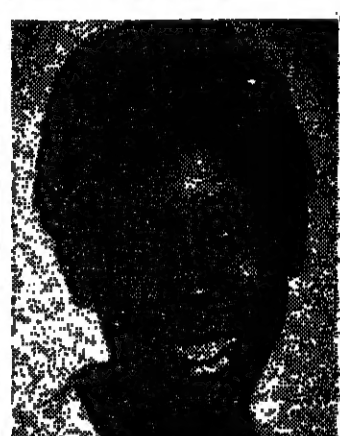
Mitchell, whose father, mother and four of his five sisters died with more than 900 others in the Rev Jim Jones mass suicides in Guyana five years ago, had a long history of mental illness, said friends.

Mitchell's uncle Mr Willie Lee, said his nephew was allowed to own a gun. "And when we complained to police," he said, "we were told they couldn't do anything about it until he used it. Well, now he's used it," he said. "This should never have been allowed to happen, never."

Even Los Angeles police



The killer: Tyrone Mitchell, who turned his gun on himself.



The Victim: Shala Eubanks, aged 10, who died in a playground.

deputy Chief Lew Ritter admitted: "Many officers have dealt with him (Mitchell) before. He is a well-known suspect and has a history of being involved with drugs, particularly PCP (the hallucinogenic drug known as Angel Dust)."

Mr Ritter admitted that Mitchell was known to local police for his irrational behaviour. Only recently, said

Mitchell's uncle, his nephew had been arrested for firing three shots into the air. He was fined \$200 and put on probation. On another occasion, Mitchell fired his gun at a neighbour's car when it came into land at Los Angeles airport.

"Tyrone had a short fuse," said a neighbour. "he could go off at any time."

Tighter controls on Australian secret service

From Tony Dubondin

Melbourne

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) is to be more tightly controlled under changes announced at the weekend by Senator Gareth Evans, the Attorney General.

The changes are designed to improve the flow of information between ASIO and the government, and follow the release of the first report by the Hope Royal Commission into the country's security services.

Under the changes, the Prime Minister and the Attorney General will be briefed from the outset about any espionage investigation. ASIO will also have to make detailed submissions to the federal Cabinet's national and international security committee.

The Attorney General will have full access to files in matters of security concern, and ASIO will also be required to brief the Attorney General and his department regularly.

Signor Giorgio Benvenuto, the Socialist secretary-general of UIL. Says personal relations at the top level of the three confederations have remained good, even if the movement as a whole is in disarray and relations on the shop floor are bad. He promises that his confederation will be active in "promoting new rules for the game, to enable us to live together."

There was, in his view, no real alternative to accepting the Government's anti-inflation package. Street demonstration would be counter-productive. There was no point in "bringing half a million people to Rome just to shout against inflation."

He believed that the Communist party's support for the protests would boomerang and leave it politically isolated from all the other parties.

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Bank draught: Mr Roy Ashford outside the Kings Head bank (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Last orders at village bank

By Michael Horsnell

One of the more tantalising pleasures of rural life in the Suffolk village of Bideston for the past 30 years has been to find a queue at the bank.

The wise customer would then withdraw to the saloon bar in an adjoining room and order a drink. For Barclays, the only bank in the village, rents a room at the King's Head public house.

Unhappily, the hostelry closed three weeks ago and is up for sale. And now the bank, which opens for two hours every Friday, proposes to close its unusual sub-branch. There are three other public houses in

Bideston, but for many villagers the bank's closure will mean hardship.

Its demise is an unusual example of the kind of loss of rural services which worries the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

The branch, staffed by two cashiers on a rota basis from the Hadleigh branch four miles away, will close on March 16, leaving its 50 to 100 customers high and dry because there are no buses to Hadleigh.

Mr Nigel Downing, a local spokesman for Barclays, said the lease on the King's Head premises was expiring and no

suitable alternative accommodation could be found.

Mrs Margaret Middlehurst, aged 27, a mother of two young children, does not have a car and expects to have to travel the 15 miles to Ipswich by bus (return fare £1). "It's going to be horrendous", she said.

Mr Roy Ashford, aged 89, from nearby Lindsey, a retired accountant who has banked with Barclays for 70 years, has protested to the Hadleigh branch manager. Unable to drive any more, he has no idea what alternative arrangements he will make. "It's very sad", he said.

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However, the BMA told *The Times* that there would be a risk of injury to a suspect, particularly if struggling, as a result of a clumsy search by someone not properly qualified.

The restrictions imposed by the Bill do not, however, cover customs officers at airports, ports, or in a dock area, who operate under separate legislation. Intimate searches, although stated to be rare, are made by officers of the same sex as the suspect. In Northern Ireland, and person travelling from or to any place on or beyond the boundary can be searched by customs officers.

Mr Hurd also said that he would look again at the Bill's wording, to see if it covered microtransmitters.

His statement appears to open the way to intimate

Papers' decision to name foster children upheld

Decisions by the *Daily Mail* and *The Mail on Sunday* to name two children at the centre of a dispute between their foster parents and council officials were supported by the Press Council yesterday.

The Press Council did not uphold complaints by the London Borough of Croydon that it was improper of the newspapers to publish the names and photographs of two

children in the borough council's care without its consent, and was inimical to the children's interests.

The newspapers published reports which said that the children were moved to a Dr Barnardo's home after their foster parents disagreed with Croydon social services department over therapy sessions which, in the foster parents' view, upset the children.

Doctors who conduct intimate searches of people for evidence of an offence will risk being disciplined by the General Medical Council (GMC).

The British Medical Association, which is opposed to such searches by doctors, will issue guidance to them when the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill becomes law. If a search is not ethical, the doctor could be reported to the GMC.

Doctors will, however, be able to search for weapons. The Bill authorizes an intimate search, not for evidence, but for articles which might be used to cause physical injury while the arrested person is in custody.

Police officers of the same sex can carry out the search if one by a doctor is considered not to be practicable.

But a new dilemma for doctors has been created by a statement from Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, which appears to indicate a loophole in the law.

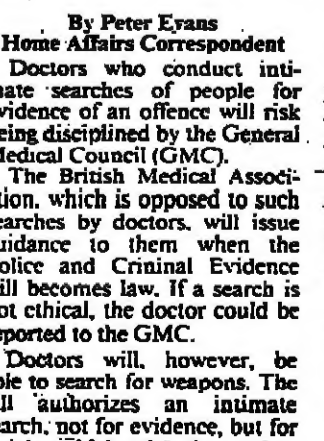
If a drug concealed was a dangerous one, it might fall within the scope of the Bill as drafted, he said during the Bill's committee stage. He was re-

sponding to pressure from Conservative backbenchers who said that the Bill could become a charter for drug traffickers.

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Delhi braced for violence today after Punjab gun squad murders

Delhi (AP and AFP) - Eight men armed with submachine-guns murdered two women and a two-year-old boy yesterday in Punjab state, only one day before Sikh agitators plan to burn part of the Indian Constitution in a bonfire outside Parliament.

Radical Hindus, protesting against the Sikh bonfire, have called a general strike in the capital today and put up posters showing Hindus murdered by Sikh terrorists in Punjab's communal violence, which has claimed at least 79 lives in the last 13 days.

Security was tightened in Delhi on all roads, around Sikh and Hindu shrines, and at key telephone, power, water, transport installations.

If violence explodes today in the capital, the Government is expected to react strongly. It could order the Army, already on alert, into Punjab to clear terrorists and armaments out of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh holy city.

In yesterday's shooting eight unidentified men entered a house in Pheowal village, 30 miles from Amritsar, and opened fire with submachine-guns and revolvers, killing a woman, her daughter-in-law and her grandson, the United News of India reported. A

fourth family member was seriously injured.

It was not immediately known if the victims and attackers were Hindus or Sikhs, since the press is deliberately not giving religious affiliations in order not to fan the violence.

On Saturday the violence continued when Sikhs threw two grenades at paramilitary troops from Delhi deployed outside the Golden Temple. The attackers fled and no one was hurt, but elsewhere in Punjab six Hindus were found killed and another was wounded in Sikh-Hindu clashes.

In Delhi, the Bharatiya Janata Party, with Hindu support, announced it would go ahead with a peaceful "general strike" today despite appeals from President Zail Singh, who is a Sikh, and others.

The Akali Dal party, rejecting appeals for peace, announced that five leaders would burn Article 25 of the constitution, which classifies Sikhs as a Hindu sect. The Sikhs want to be considered a separate religion, distinct from Hindus and with special privileges.

Although they will not be allowed near parliament, they intend to build the bonfire as near as possible. Officials say they will probably be detained before they reach Delhi.

Voters defy threat of violence in Basque poll

From Richard Wigg
Vitoria

Against a background of mounting terrorism, Basques voted yesterday in a general election which has been turned by the violence into a gauge of their belief in democracy.

The slow turn-out, initially worried the politicians. But two hours before the polls closed a voter participation of just under 60 per cent was reported by the Basque autonomous government's interior minister.

More than 5,000 national and Basque police had been mobilized to counter the threat of violence. Only one and a half million votes were involved but the outcome was being watched by the Socialist Government in Madrid as a verdict on its handling of the terrorist problem, seen as crucial for the survival of democracy in the country.

In a second brutal intervention in the elections for a Basque autonomous government, a suspected ETA leader was murdered by a gunman using a rifle with telescopic sights at Mauleon, just across the border in south-west France on Saturday.

Tension in the Basque region had still not abated from Thursday's murder of a leading Socialist candidate, in San Sebastian. Responsibility was claimed by the so-called Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, which are close to ETA.



Every vote counts: In an unexpectedly high poll, Basques of all ages turned out yesterday to place their cross.

The latest killing was apparently carried out by the shadowy Liberation from Terrorism Groups (Gal).

There were in all three violent deaths and four more seriously injured at the hands of rival terrorist groups or the police during the fortnight-long Basque election campaign.

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Minister, condemned

the latest killing, but Basque extreme left-wing nationalist groups went on the rampage on Saturday night maintaining that the Madrid Government was behind the "death squad" tactics of GAL.

Señor Carlos Garaicoechea, the outgoing Chief Minister fighting for reelection as the middle-of-the-road Basque Nationalist Party candidate, signalled his alarm at the

threatening breakdown of the rule of law in the region.

Not mincing his words, the Basque leader said: "This matter of GAL, either it is cleared up or it is a disgrace for the Spanish and French governments".

No one in his region, he added, could believe in a total absence of clues about GAL's identity after investigations reportedly made by the police

forces of the two countries.

No serious disturbances were reported during the polling but 10 members of the Basque extreme left-wing nationalist People's Unity coalition were arrested in Bilbao yesterday while attempting to put up posters referring to the latest political killing near a polling booth. Five people were detained in similar circumstances in San Sebastian.

Angolans deny violating ceasefire

From Michael Horsey
Johannesburg

The fate of the tentative ceasefire along the Angola-Namibia border was still uncertain last night after an emergency weekend meeting deep in the southern Angolan bush between Angolan and South African officials. They had met to investigate Pretoria's complaints about large-scale guerrilla infiltration across the frontier.

There was no immediate word from South African sources on the outcome of the meeting, held at the small town of Cuvelai, about 120 miles inside Angola.

The joint Luanda-Pretoria monitoring commission, set up at a tripartite meeting with the United States in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, on February 16, was due to have met on March 1 but was brought forward because of South Africa's claim that Swapo was jeopardizing the ceasefire agreement.

Under the Lusaka pact, South Africa is to complete the withdrawal of its forces from southern Angola begun on January 31.

Angola, for its part, undertook to see to it that Swapo guerrillas remain in their bases further north and do not move south as Pretoria pulls out.

South Africa claims this understanding is being flouted by about 800 guerrillas, of whom 200 have already crossed into northern parts of Namibia.

New Hampshire countdown

Battered Glenn tries to keep punching

From Nicholas Ashford
Rochester, New Hampshire
For a man who has already suffered one bad beating and could soon be out for the count, Senator John Glenn looked remarkably relaxed, and optimistic as he pumped hands with potential voters in a shopping mall here.

"We're thumbs up on this thing," he told a crowd of weekend shoppers who tried to peer at the former astronaut through the phalanx of TV camera teams and Secret Service men who surrounded him.

"I believe your Yankee independence is going to come through on Tuesday," he added, to the cheers of placard-carrying supporters.

Tomorrow is the day when the people of New Hampshire vote in the state presidential primary, the first of 1984 election campaign. The outcome is not only expected to reduce the field in the race for the Democratic nomination by as much as half, but will also decide whether Senator Glenn has any chance of recovering from the body-blow he suffered in Iowa a week ago.

The conventional wisdom among political observers - shared by Mr Glenn's campaign staff - is that, unless he can finish in second place tomorrow night, he will have little chance of making a comeback on "super-Tuesday" (March 13) when 10 states hold primaries and caucuses.

In the past few days of hectic campaigning around the "granite state", Mr Glenn has sought to dismiss the Iowa result, in which he finished in fifth place, as a temporary aberration.

Clutching a chocolate-fudge cake inscribed "Glenn 84" given him by a supporter, the Ohio-senator said: "We had a loss in Iowa, but it was a different situation there. The



people who voted there were liberal activists."

Mr Glenn's constantly repeated message - "I need your help on Tuesday" - is aimed at what he refers to as the "sensible centre" of the Democratic Party. "The 75 to 80 per cent of the people who are mainstream Democrat in this country of ours, and who should now be controlling our party."

Mr Glenn's staff believe their candidate's heroic image and middle-of-the-road views should go down well in New Hampshire, where the electorate has a reputation for being more conservative and independently minded than in Iowa.

They are hopeful, too, that his upbeat performance in last Thursday's televised debate between the eight Democratic candidates has stemmed the erosion of support for Mr Glenn. But a new opinion poll carried out by the Washington Post/ABC News suggests this may not be the case.

The poll showed that Senator Gary Hart, second in Iowa, had now rocketed past Mr Glenn and was beginning to close the gap with the front runner, Mr Walter Mondale. The poll gave Mr Mondale 38 per cent of the vote, Mr Hart 24 per cent, Mr Glenn 14 per cent, Jesse Jackson 7 per cent, and Mr George McGovern 6 per cent.

In a last-minute attempt to save the day, the Glenn campaign has bussed in from Ohio 300 supporters to act as cheer-leaders and door-to-door canvassers.

El Salvador voters 'terrorized'

From John Carlin
El Salvador

El Salvador's biggest Labour organization has said that the country's notorious death squads, manned by members of the armed forces have currently eased their activity but have transformed themselves into "terror squads" attempting to shape the result of presidential elections due on March 25.

Leaders of the Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), the umbrella union organization, which has about half a million members, said campesinos have been menaced by right-wing sectors of the American backed army into believing there will be "a big massacre" after elections should the wrong side win.

The "wrong side" is clearly the Christian Democrat Party whose candidate, Señor José Napoleón Duarte, is mistrusted, is not hated, by many in the Army who consider him to have been dangerously left-wing tendencies.

Señor Jorge Camacho, leader of a large peasant organization, part of the UPD, warned that the armed forces' interference in the electoral process must stop or it would become, as he euphemistically put it, "a serious problem".

Union officials said privately that they would soon be meeting the defence minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, to discuss their complaints.

The Queen expected in Normandy

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The Queen will very probably attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings of the allies on June 6, M Raymond Triboulet, president of the organizing committee, announced at Bayeux on Saturday.

President Reagan and President Mitterrand have both already made firm commitments to be present. A representative of the Norwegian Royal family would also certainly be there, while M Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister would very probably attend, M Triboulet added.

Some 30,000 D-day veterans, mainly from America, Canada and England, have already made arrangements to take part in the celebrations, and all the hotels within a 100 radius of the stretch of coast between Deauville and Cherbourg are reported to have been fully booked for several months.

Details of the programme for June 6 have not yet been announced, but it is understood that the main part of the official celebrations will take place on the Omaha and Utah beaches between 3.30 pm and 6.30 pm. An air shuttle service is to be laid on to ferry spectators to the beaches from Deauville and Caen, while commentators will take to the sea to explain the D-day landings from boats.

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Asylum plea by leader's niece embarrasses both Germanies

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Intensive three-way discussions went on all weekend between Bonn, Prague and East Berlin to try to resolve the tricky diplomatic and humanitarian problems posed by the flight of the niece of Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, into the West German Embassy in Prague.

Frau Ingrid Berg, the daughter of Herr Stoph's brother Kurt, entered the Embassy on Friday afternoon accompanied by her husband, two young children and mother-in-law. The family refused to leave until they were granted permission to go to West Germany.

Bonn confirmed their presence in the baroque Embassy building, but would give no details of the efforts being made to persuade the Czech and East German authorities to allow the family to leave.

Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inner-German Relations, spoke of a "difficult situation", and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, called for discretion.



Herr Stoph: Tricky diplomatic problems.

America's strangest law

Battle for school prayer moves to the Senate

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Senate will tackle the "strangest of America's laws" this week - the one that bans the utterance of prayers in schools. Politicians, teachers and the clergy are bitterly divided.

The ban was imposed by Supreme Court decisions in 1963 and 1964, on the grounds that prayer violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

The Republican right and fundamentalist ministers are generally agreed on the restoration of voluntary school prayer but there is disagreement about the details.

Should prayer be said silently during reserved periods of the day? Should prayer be uttered aloud and if so who should provide the scripts, the churches or the Government? Or should the students use their own words?

President Reagan is an ardent supporter of restoring prayer to schools. "The pendulum has swung too far towards intolerance against genuine religious freedom," he said in a weekend radio address. "Sometimes I cannot help but feel the First Amendment is being turned on its head."

"Can it really be true that the First Amendment can permit Nazis and Klu Klux Klansmen to march on public property, advocate the extermination of people of the Jewish faith, and the segregation of blacks while the same amendment forbids our children from saying a prayer in schools?"

Enormous financial resources are being poured into lobbying Congress in one of the most elaborate campaigns Washington has seen for many years. Thousands of people will pray on the steps of Capitol Hill for an entire night next week while expensive television appeals are being made.

While the issue is on the floor of the Senate - probably for the next two weeks - the popular "television ministries" will focus their airtime on the school prayer issue.

Even so the chances the amendment the constitution are slim. The Republican-controlled Senate may just squeeze the necessary two-thirds majority in favour, but that is unlikely to be matched in the House. Even if it passes both houses the measure will have to be sent to the individual states for ratification.

Pope criticizes Albanian ban on religion

Bari, Italy (Reuters) - The Pope yesterday criticized religious persecution in Albania but suggested that Russians had not lost their sense of religion despite Communist encouragement of atheism.

He was speaking during a visit to the burial place of one of the patron saints of the Russian Orthodox church, St Nicholas of Myra, who is buried in Bari, a city about 120 miles from Albania.

He said he was thinking of "our brothers and sisters of Albania, who cannot openly express their religious faith."

Noting the importance of St Nicholas in Russian Christianity, the Pope suggested that Russians had not lost their sense of religion.

"How can one not remember the great love gathered around the saint through the centuries even among the people of Russia?"

Muldoon gives Reagan pledge of his loyalty

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Sir Robert Muldoon, New Zealand's Prime Minister, yesterday assured President Reagan that his country remained a strong ally unlike "those fair-weather friends who are only too ready to attack American motives and policies."

In an uncertain world, you need have no doubt about where the New Zealand Government and people stand. Sir Robert told Mr Reagan after nearly two hours of meetings at the White House on East-West relations, defence, the Middle East and international economic issues.

President Reagan expressed special appreciation for New Zealand's commitment to Anzous (the Australia, New Zealand, United States defence alliance), which "has assured our mutual security in the Pacific for more than 30 years."

Thousands in Madrid schools law protest

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The second big demonstration against a proposed new law on education in two months attracted hundreds of thousands of marchers in Madrid on Saturday, despite freezing weather and occasional snow flurries.

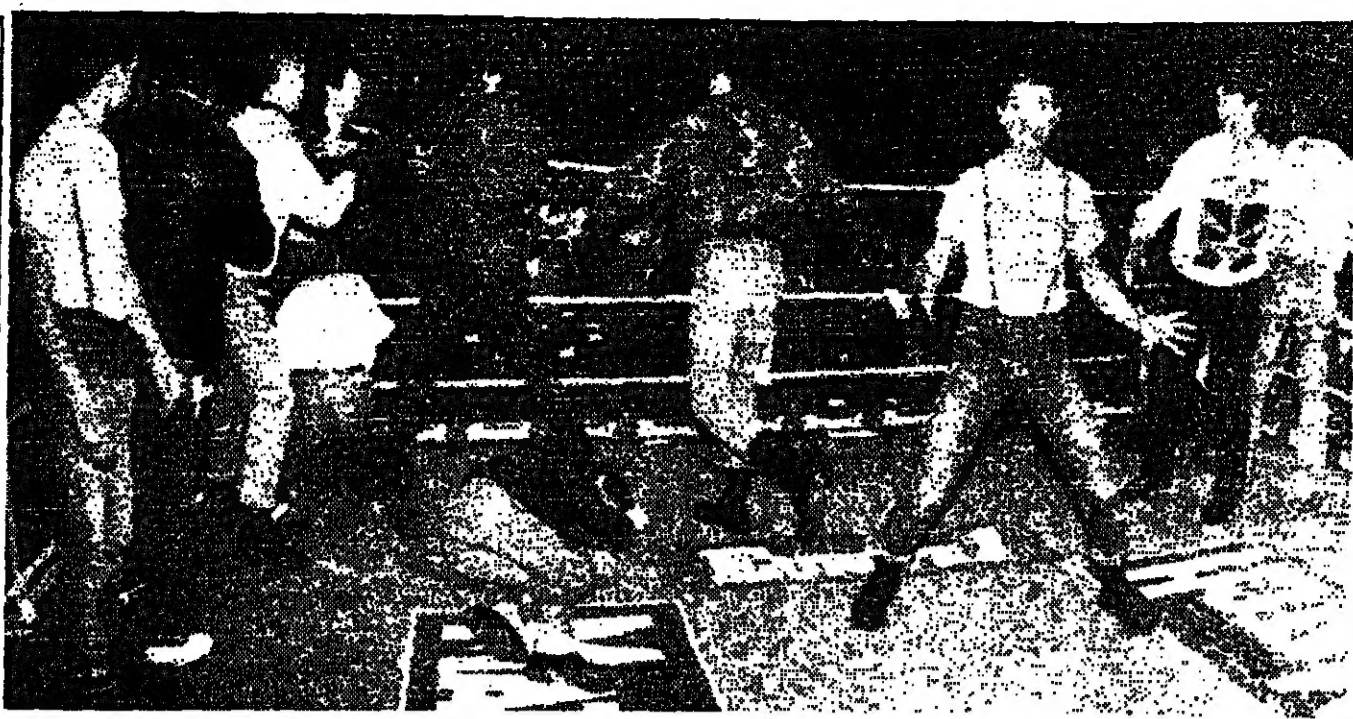
The proposed law would limit subsidies to privately-run schools and would standardize certain matters affecting education, such as school facilities.

May Roman Catholic nuns were among the marchers, some wearing an orange scarf over their black habits - the symbol of opposition to the proposed law.

However, employees of Aviaco, the country's second largest airline, have cancelled plans to strike on the same days.

Intermittent work stoppages affected both airlines last week.

Nadri's underground railway workers handed out leaflets to passengers on the trains over the weekend, warning them that the Metro would be shut down by a strike today.



Extra round: British and French boxing fans battling with security men in Paris after Britain's Tony Sibson had beaten Frenchman Louis Acaries on points for the European middleweight championship on Saturday night. Story, page 20.

Pretoria may ease black business curbs

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government has announced that it is prepared to open up business districts in white towns to black entrepreneurs and end legal enforcement of racial segregation in hotels, restaurants and cinemas.

Mr S. F. "Pen" Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, gave Parliament the Government's first reaction to the report of a committee of inquiry, known as the Strydom Committee, into the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

The Act, and other measures such as the Separate Amenities Act, enforce racial segregation of residential areas, schools and hospitals and most other urban services and facilities, as well as restricting the areas where blacks can do business.

The Strydom Committee report, which has gone to a select committee of Parliament, recommends that separate living areas and their related social services should remain segregated, but advocates less rigidity in other areas such as business and leisure facilities.

The position at present is that blacks in townships like Soweto,

where little business activity has been permitted, have been allowed into Johannesburg and other big towns only as the employees of white-owned firms and enterprises (though Indians have enjoyed greater latitude).

The Government's new approach, if carried, would make a considerable symbolic and practical impact by opening the way for blacks to become managers and employers of labour in a hitherto white-controlled area.

In the case of hotels, restaurants and cinemas, the Strydom Committee recommends that they should be

removed from the purview of racial legislation and that the owners should themselves be free to decide.

Many big hotels already enjoy "international status", which means they can cater to all races.

The Government's announcement has been cautiously welcomed by black, coloured (mixed race) and Indian leaders, and white liberals, as a step in the right direction. But they pointed out that non-whites would still risk being humiliated and kicked out of public places because of the bigotry of white owners.

69 killed in Brazilian shanty town blaze

Cubatão, Brazil (Reuters) - The death toll from an oil pipeline fire which swept through a shanty town here has reached 69 and is expected to go higher.

Cubatão's civil defence department said 66 people were known to have been killed in Saturday's blaze, which began with an exploding ball of flame after an oil pipeline running alongside the slums burst and sent oil spurting into a "small stream flowing through the shacks. Three people died in hospital later."

Many of the victims were small children and old people who were too slow to escape the flames. No one knows what started the fire, but it spread within minutes like a fireball. "It was as if someone had laid a trail of gunpowder and then set a match to it," one policeman said.

Last night several hundred survivors huddled in a sports hall, where they were given food and temporary shelter. Others were looked after in churches.

In one hospital in nearby Santos, 15 people were in a critical condition with burns covering up to 90 per cent of their bodies, a spokesman said. About 30 people were still in hospital.

The fire destroyed about half the 1,000 wood-and-cardboard huts in the slums on the outskirts of Cubatão, 40 miles southeast of São Paulo. Officials estimated that about 2,500 people had been made homeless.



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live 8% a year, the Multiple Growth Fund has actually done much better than that - more than 38% better!

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21	32718	3648	110074
22	31424	3715	102459
23	30164	3782	95314
24	28941	3848	88617
25	27721	3913	82359
26	26551	3976	76441
27	25414	4037	70907
28	24282	4102	65765
29	23577	4165	60861
30	22579	4226	56463
31	21617	4284	52259
32	20672	4340	48329
33	19742	4393	44658
34	18740	4398	40938
35	17858	4433	37763
36	16993	4477	34807
37	16066	4461	31814
38	15251	4500	29267
39	14387	4480	26987
40	13610	4516	24503
41	12901	4489	22258
42	12185	4462	20195
43	11559	4492	18443
44	10932	4524	16819
45	10248	4503	15205
46	9628	4546	13834
47	8975	4533	12460
48	8387	4586	11302
49	7751	4587	10131
50	7186	4655	9145
51	6580	4673	8150
52	6041	4761	7305
53	5464	4803	6450
54	4951	4920	5724
55	4406	4988	4988

* The amount shown is the minimum amount that would be paid to your beneficiary in the event of your death. Should the cash value of your plan be greater your beneficiary would receive the higher amount. Net premiums are based on a tax relief of 15% (assumed throughout the term). The information contained in this advertisement is based on tax relief being available and on Lloyd's Life's understanding of present law and Inland Revenue practice.

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Lloyd's Life

THE ARTS

International theatre: Irving Wardle investigates the background to this week's *Mikado* opening in London; John Higgins (below) in Paris

An English tradition the English rarely see

Whatever London's response to the Canadian *Mikado* when it reaches the Old Vic on Wednesday, there is no disputing its track record. Packed out when I saw it in Stratford, Ontario, two years ago, Brian Macdonald's production has been in and out of the repertoire ever since, touring Canada last year, rejoining the Ontario season after its London run, and booked for a tour of the United States in 1985.

Meanwhile, *The Gondoliers* and *Iolanthe* are also lying in wait for Stratford's summer visitors, and, if the management's "strong hopes" of a continuing connexion with Ed Mervish's Old Vic are fulfilled, it looks as though the mantle of the *D'Oyly Carte* may be descending on the Waterloo Road.

This is all very well for G & S fans, but not for the general theatre-going public. Founded by Tyrone Guthrie and for long sustained by English directors, designers and leading actors, the Stratford Festival can be viewed as a major department of the English theatre that English spectators never get to see. Leaving aside the question of whether you could say that to a Canadian without risk of being

thrown in the local Avon, it is certainly true that we know precious little about the organization that served as a model for the Chichester Festival Theatre, the Sheffield Crucible and the main house of the National. For all the artists who have trekked out to Ontario, all we have seen in return are a Chichester season 30 years ago and the 1981 Haymarket transfer of Edna O'Brien's *Virginia*.

And if more is now going to come our way, it will be of productions from Stratford's Avon Theatre (like *Mikado*) and not the classical repertoire of the Festival Theatre itself, whose extreme open-stage design prohibits proscenium transfers. After three widely-spaced visits to Stratford, my own feeling is that Guthrie has a lot to answer for. Failing to find support for architectural reforms in Britain, he carried his vision over to North America where it took the uncompromising shape of a naked platform jutting into the auditorium like a diving board and challenging actors to take the plunge.

According to Guthrie, such a design would bring an immeasurable improvement in

nanced delivery and audience contact; but he did not linger on the scene for long enough to find out. After two seasons he handed his brainchild over to Michael Langham and moved on to crusades elsewhere.

In the early days, what you saw on the Stratford stage was labelled the "mid-Atlantic style". But since the great upsurge in Canadian nationalism, inflaming the cultural scene and exploding in the near-fatal crisis over the Stratford board's attempt to appoint John Dexter in succession to Robin Phillips, that label would no longer go down well with the Canadians. They want a mid-Atlantic compromise no more than they want a British proscenium directorate. What is wanted is a Canadian style, under the direction of a Canadian.

They have already achieved the second goal with the 1981 appointment of John Hirsch: a Canadian national, born a Hungarian Jew, who has worked extensively in America and Israel, without severing his Winnipeg roots. He is at once the kind of international figure Stratford has always courted, and a local boy passionately committed to his own country's

identity and institutions. As a child of the Holocaust, wandering alone across Europe when his parents were taken to Auschwitz, Hirsch has strong reasons for these beliefs.

When he took the job, he recounted his childhood to a Toronto audience, and went on: "Institutions are incredibly precious, and as weak as human beings. They can get weak, die, disappear. We must stop this country rejecting in troubles and difficulties. Generations of young people went to Stratford and were exposed to theatre, then the American writers, directors, critics, whatever. Do you want to deny that to the next generation?"

"What are we going to do now, and who is going to come and help? This is why I told you the story of my life. If anybody has a reason to sit and moan, it's me - a Jewish orphan left alone to starve at 13."

Three years later, these words strike home even harder. Since then the American Shakespeare Festival, Connecticut, has closed down, and the Guthrie Theatre, Minneapolis, has abandoned its repertoire. In favour of stock company runs, thus leaving Stratford, Ontario, as

the last surviving classical repertory company on the North American continent. And, from the festive tent Tyrone Guthrie erected in 1953, Hirsch is striving to develop an essential service to a community in a declining state of literacy. "The citizen without mastery of his voice," runs his manifesto, "is a disenfranchised being. The classic theatre is his school."

Since he took over there have been extensive changes throughout the organization. A boardroom purge relieved him from working for "Bronx grocers". A tie-up with CBC has brought in extra revenue and released video cassettes of Stratford productions across the continent, not to mention educational visual aids, consisting of video extracts, production photographs and directors' notes.

Besides the Avon Theatre, Stratford now has a Third Stage for apprentice productions under senior directors. This is Hirsch's first move towards setting up his own theatre school and, under the direction of Michael Langham and a team of associates from the New York Juilliard School, is already feeding productions and new actors (including John



John Hirsch: passionate commitment

Neville) on to the main stage. Continuity is an institutional virtue, and not least in the theatre. But at this rate it is going to take a long time for the voice of Canadian classicism to emerge, notwithstanding Hirsch's innovations. Perhaps that voice is more a political aspiration than an aesthetic possibility.

As Michel Saint-Denis ruefully noted when setting up his Montreal theatre school, Canada, unlike the United States, has never been a melting pot. So in which of the country's many voices should its classical

theatre speak? And how can Hirsch's theatre claim to speak for the country when it ignores French Canada?

My only suggestion is that Stratford might come more closely to grips with that question by switching the repertoire between the Festival Theatre and the Avon: thus giving the Savoyards ample scope to parade about, and enabling the classical company to escape the stylistic distortions of Guthrie's stage. That way, we might also get some more interesting nights at the Old Vic.

Concerts

Music of changes

BBCSO/Boulez
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Just as our most revered conductors find profit in returning every decade or so to record again the Beethoven symphonies, so Boulez has long regarded his music not as fixed once and for all but as mutable, so that old works can be restyled to take account of changes in his musical thinking. Those of us who admire his music may regret that this seems to stop him from writing many new pieces, but at the same time it is fascinating to observe the development of an outstanding musician, and to some degree of music in general, reflected in altered states of single images.

What happens most often is that the work gets subtler: contrasts are softened, orchestration teased out, line entwined in new decoration. Such is the way with the 1983 model of the third *Improvisation sur Malarme* from *Pli selon pli*, which was introduced to this country at Friday night's well filled and warmly appreciated concert by the BBC Symphony under their old chief conductor.

The old *Improvisation III*, dating from 1959, used to start with a long unaccompanied vocalise from the solo soprano, and though I can see how Boulez might now view this as a rather bald opening gambit, I must say I am sorry to lose so wild and melancholy a siren call. For the new version quite civilizes it by bringing in flutes. Less regrettable perhaps is the loss of the old score's flexibility, its provision of different courses for the singer: the flute music would appear to contain the alternative, as simultaneous decorations.

Boulez has also extended the use of the flute, trombone and low strings to qualify the splashing cadenzas for xylophones, vibraphones, harps and other tuned percussion, but happily the piece retains its extreme individuality in his output. It is still his most nearly original piece in its time-scale and sonority, incorporating not only a westernized gamelan but also the shrill woodwind of the Japanese and their taste for long periods of stillness and violence. Sudden movement. It is still, too, even without the naked cry, a superb vehicle for the delicate gold of Phyllis Bryn-Julson's singing.

Miss Bryn-Julson was also excellent in the little cantata *Le Soleil des eaux*, resting for the moment in its uneasy 1965 dress, and there was magnificent playing from the BBC SO, not only in the Boulez but also in Webern and Bartok. Boulez's Webern is more comfortable than once it was, his *Miraculous Mandarin* more alarming, sensuous and strange.

Paul Griffiths

Romantic bravura almost lost to the London stage

Angelo, tyran de Padoue
Théâtre du Rond-Point

Tchin Tchin
Théâtre Montparnasse

Outside France the plays of Victor Hugo are most likely to be encountered by courtesy of Verdi: *Rigoletto* maybe, or, rather less probably, *Luceria Borgia* or *Ernani*. But Paris remains faithful to the old lion and there he is at the moment filling the house at the home of the Barbauld-Renaud Company, the Théâtre du Rond-Point. And Paris has a tradition of romantic bravura acting to draw from, an art which has almost disappeared from the London stage. In *Angelo, tyran de Padoue* there is no room for faint-hearted acting: the veins run thick with passion and the rivers run thick with corpses. At several removes it even served as the basis for Pouchkine's *La Gioconda*.

Jean-Louis Barrault himself directs and appears in the cameo role of Orfeo, a would-be villain from the stews of Padua, who only half succeeds at his trade because his tongue hangs out of his mouth, and he slobbers as he tries to form syllables into sentences. In the latest edition of the *Cahiers Renaud Barbauld* he argues the case for Angelo, which Hugo wrote in 1835 -

no mention of *Gioconda*. But the words are hardly necessary. Barbauld's own production does it more effectively using the full expanse of the Rond-Point stage, which is a rather deeper version of Chichester's theatre.

Padua is there in silhouette, distinctly menacing, in the background under an orange sky falling into night while in the middle ground a single pretty youth, Rigoletto, looks on, rather less darkly, suggesting the secret passages, concealed doorways, sewers, private chapels and villains' hideaways which are the very tools of Hugo's melodrama. The style of the sets, by Ghislain Uhry, is economic High Romanticism, and very effective they are too.

Barbauld has fashioned Hugo's somewhat sprawling five acts into a playing time of 2½ hours, with no intervals. (A pity the text could not have been printed in the *Cahiers*.) There may be a few smiles as the declarations of passion are made, the pagers unheeded and the phials of poison opened, but never a drop in tension. And for this much of the credit, apart from that due to Barbauld himself, goes to Genevieve Page as La Tisbe, a role created by Mlle Mars and taken at the turn of the century by Sarah Bernhardt.

Angelo is less the tale of the Tyrant of Padua (Jacques Dacquinne, bullet-headed and ruthless as a von Stroheim) as of two ladies. La Tisbe is a woman of the streets, emanci-

pated and making a career for herself as an actress but still living outside society. Caterina (Cyrille Claire, a tall beauty with an exquisite speaking voice) lives chastely within society. Rodolfo (François Duval, epitome of the juvenile romantic lead) is the man they both love. Inevitably, La Tisbe gives up her lover to save Caterina and dies by his hand as Caterina awakes from a "poison" which is but a sleeping draught - Hugo knew his *Romeo and Juliet*.

Miss Page dominates the stage with her presence, majestic and sorrowful by turns, but above all by her voice with its baritone depths and her superb declamation of Hugo's rolling sentences, in prose, maybe, but marvellously rhythmic and clear. Yes, the romantic bravura style lives on.

So too does another French theatrical tradition, that of the boulevard comedy. Away in the Théâtre Montparnasse in Plaf territory, where the Bobino still sparkles brightly amid the hard-porn cinemas, François Billeloux's *Tchin Tchin* has been revived. It was a hit almost everywhere, a quarter of a century ago, except in London where in a Willis Hall adaptation it never really took off. Even at £160 a seat, apart from the top of the house, it is a sell-out. The names of Marcello Mastroianni, making a rare appearance on stage, and Peter Brook, as a co-director, set to that. But possibly François Billeloux, who appeared in the original Paris staging, helps as well.

Billeloux's gossamer story of a not-so-brief encounter of a man and a woman whose spouses have left them - he is in the building business and she is the wife of a surgeon - on the surface might look to be school of Neil Simon. Together, with the help of many a cocktail and many a bottle, they achieve a certain rapport. But Billeloux's writing is much more delicate, almost to the point of winsomeness.

Luckily, Marcello Mastroianni prevents it reaching that particular spot with a performance of consummate charm as a slightly plump, slightly tumbled, slightly doggy Cesareo. He handles the French language with the abandon of an Italian tenor singing Faust and takes relaxation on stage to new artistic levels. In sum, he has everyone eating out of his hand, including Natasha Parry as Mrs Pamela Puffy-Pick, the English wife of a perfidious Frenchman. Nicolas Hosten, remembered from Gurney's *The Wall*, makes a brief and accomplished appearance as the son.

The direction, which Brook shares with his long-time associate Maurice Benichou, is unobtrusive and the sets are virtually non-existent - they do not, even get a credit on the programme. Nevertheless, an evening of absolute delight. Again, no interval.

Angelo, tyran de Padoue is in repertory throughout March. *Tchin Tchin* plays from Tuesday to Saturday with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays.

Douglas Jeffery



Consummate charm with the abandon of an Italian tenor: Marcello Mastroianni and Natasha Parry

All the World's a Stage (BBC 2) has quickly reached Shakespeare. "A Muse of Fire" and therefore another "theatrical explosion" - this, at least, is how Ronald Harwood described it and he has been searching for such explosions with the eagerness of a tracker dog from the bomb squad. There was a danger of the programme itself becoming a damp squib, however - the principal difficulty being its historical reconstructions, which veered uneasily between a fancy-dress party and the more risible scenes in a Hammer Horror production. Once again, the film-makers seem nervous about transmitting "knowledge" or "culture" to a large audience but in their desperate attempt to avoid being boring they have courted the danger of seeming merely ridiculous. This is a pity since, in other respects, the history here, although simplified, is consistently presented.

I do not know if Mr Harwood

Television

Explosively eager

has plans to encompass Trevor Griffiths as another "explosion"; it seems unlikely. Mr Griffiths is a self-avowedly socialist, or Marxist, playwright who believes himself to be in the business of "persuasion" rather than "propaganda". That is why he is so eager to work in television, as he explained to Melvyn Bragg on *The South Bank Show* (LWT). But despite what used to be called his "progressive" ideology, even the brief extracts from his work suggested the conventional and in some ways reactionary nature of his drama: they were essentially plays of argument and assertion, on the model of Shaw or perhaps Priestley, which have been further domesticated by being firmly played within the area of "television

realism" (one of the current synonyms for "melodrama"). This was perhaps why Mr Bragg preferred to concentrate upon Mr Griffiths's arguments and opinions rather than upon his skills as a dramatist; and why Mr Griffiths, in turn, discussed what his plays were "about" and what his characters "represented". It is a large problem - the innovative artists of our century, the "modernists", tended to be either tacitly or vociferously right-wing, although it might be too much to say that socialist writers and dramatists are always artistically reactionary or unambitious, there is certainly a connection here that ought to have been explored.

Sir William in *Search of Xanadu* (Channel 4) was the

record of a self-murder man with vengeance. William Burgh, a Glaswegian magnate who would not take a taxi, which a tram would serve, had a passion for art and antiques (although it is not clear if he knew the difference between them). With unerring taste, the origins of which remain obscure, he collected Jacobean beds, nineteenth-century French paintings, medieval artefacts, Picot ornaments, the Renaissance "masters", stained glass and practically anything else available in the auction rooms.

This was a gloomy programme, but there was no reason for its air of studied melancholy: here was a man, after all, so dissatisfied with his own origins that he wished to create for himself a quite different past - and one to which, in the end, he would be publicly attached. In this he was triumphant: his magnificent house should have been celebrated rather than lugubriously buried.

Peter Ackroyd

Collector's item



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Opera

Tenderly turned

The Barber of Seville
Coliseum

The razor-edge of the production's wit may have become tryingly blunt, but English National Opera has a new Barber, a new Count and, above all, a new Rosina.

Ann Murray's is, not surprisingly, a highly intelligent Rosina. The watchful nervousness in her first brief appearance is the highly-wrought reaction of a resourceful, determined woman, suffocating in a patriarchal cage and beating her wings against its ubiquitous bars. All the mischief, and what Gauthier called "the very scent of youth and love" is there in every tenderly turned phrase of her bel canto. But so are anger, pride and a nice line in ironic resignation, which surfaces as she anticipates Bartolo's mockery or gives in to the little games she is required to play.

The fact that she presents not only such a vocally enriched, but also such a multi-faceted

and stimulating characterization is the more to Ms Murray's credit, as Malcolm Hunter, reviving Patrick Libby's production, seems to have little to offer his singers. Keith Lewis, the new Count, is hard put, at the beginning, to find anything to distract him from the baton and from vocally obvious nervousness: only later, and significantly, in the disguises of *colt* and *priest*, does he relax enough to show us what his light, elegant tenor is really made of.

Figaro, for his part, carries all his swagger in his voice. Donald Maxwell's vocal resonance and astuteness indicate that he could possibly, with some help, exercise rather more than mere clichéd self-satisfaction and symmetrical arm-waving arrogance. As yet both men sing and act alongside Rossini's music rather than from inside it.

The same cannot be said, though, of Michael Rippon's Bartolo and Richard Angas's Basilio, both of whom, of course, have had much longer to mature inside their roles. With a spirited vignette Berta from Hilary Western, the comic style to a production which, both on stage and in the pit (James Judd conducts) is now rather badly in need of it.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Different Drummer

Covent Garden

Kenneth MacMillan's new ballet, premiered on Friday, must be our main concern, but his 18-year-old *Song of the Earth*, revived on the same programme, needs to be mentioned first, as an example of how much better he worked in the days when he still had some respect for composers. Also, I think it would be true that even someone who did not like the Mahler ballet would recognize it as a serious and well-made work, whereas unless you like the new piece you will probably think it a mess.

Different Drummer is based on Buchner's play *Woyzeck*, but MacMillan has freely reworked the raw material into a new form. Once again he has shored two self-sufficient pieces of music together to make his score, and Webern's *Passacaglia*, Op. 1, gets scurvy treatment as mere background music for a prologue that introduces all the main characters but concentrates on the captain and the doctor (murmuring Woyzeck).

The captain is a stock character, recycling of David Drew's Germanic dancing master from *Isadora*, by Jonathan Burrows has a sty, insinuating manner for the doctor, even though what he has to do mostly is force-feed his victim and take urine samples.

Wayne Eagling has the title part, and the main action, to Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht*, begins with a duet for him and Guy Niblett as Andrea. Thereafter, things grow progressively and rapidly more phantasmagoric, to a climax where a dozen or so soldiers in gasmasks are coupling with the local tart in unison, all going down at once on the musical beat. There is also a corpse in a crown of thorns, introduced presumably so that Marie can dry his feet with her hair, a contrived and pointless allusion to the Mary Magdalene reference in the play.

But why complain of just one example of pointlessness when the whole ballet fails to make clear just what it was about this subject that seized MacMillan's imagination? Usually in his ballets there is a visual image that sums up the rest, but I cannot see one here. Eagling looks duly woebegone and works furiously at some ingenious steps (spinning on the back of his shoulders; using worried little jumps to travel backwards)



Strange shapes: Alessandra Ferri, Wayne Eagling

but the character is not illuminated by the balletic treatment.

Luckily Schoenberg, although treated cavalierly, adds a musical comment at times that suggests more than the movement can (I think, for instance, of a tremulous phrase accompanying some falls for the weakening protagonist). Contrariwise, the music's ending, written to quite a different scenario, forces MacMillan to give Woyzeck and Marie a "united in death" ending *à la Swan Lake*, even though he sours it by having captain and doctor wheel mortuary trolleys triumphantly across the stage.

Alessandra Ferri's admirers can see her being wound round the necks of several different partners, held upside down and twisted into strange shapes. When allowed to get on her own two feet, she moves vividly (there is even a touch of Fonteyn's Marguerite about one exit) and puts on the right expressions. But MacMillan shows a curiously limited idea of Ferri's potential.

Once some ill-conceived juggling with his mace is over, Stephen Jeffries makes a forceful and assured drum major, who at one point shares a dance sequence with Woyzeck that suggests a love-hate relationship like that of the men

in *Triad*, but it is not developed.

Different Drummer was to have had scenery and costumes by Yolanda Sonnabend, one of MacMillan's most frequent and loyal collaborators, but apparently the choreographer found that the ballet he had made was not the one they originally thought of, so 14 of the costumes were redesigned only last week and the scenery set aside. A Covent Garden spokesman assures me that it cost only £3,500 and that it and the abandoned costumes will be frugally recycled.

Consequently, the ballet's premiere was danced on an uncurtained stage with the *Andrea Chénier* decor stacked round its walls. Presumably it will look different according to whatever other works happen to be in repertory. A large bath stands centre-stage for Woyzeck to drown himself in, not very convincingly.

Those to whom new means good, and different is automatically better, may find more to enjoy in *Different Drummer*: it is not a disaster like the recent *Orpheus*, for instance. But, unless it reveals a lot of hidden virtues on later viewing, I cannot see that it does much for its dancers or its subject.

John Percival

LPO/Loughran
Festival Hall

It is now ten years since the great Russian violinist David Oistrakh died. To commemorate that fact the London Philharmonic Orchestra have been on a short tour which ended in London on Saturday. This was a touching tribute, despite the unfortunate indispositions of Vernon Handley, the intended conductor, and Oistrakh's grandson, Valery, who was to have joined his father Igor in Mozart's *Sinfonia Concertante*, K364. In the event James Loughran took the baton, while a former pupil of David Oistrakh, Emmy Verhey, played the solo violin part in the Mozart.

She was the more refined partner here: Igor Oistrakh's rather strident viola playing, especially in the outer movements, exaggerated the differences rather than the similarities between the two instruments. The reading was kept on a knife-edge by both this pleasing imbalance and by Oistrakh's unpredictability of nuance, though the slow movement was wonderfully languorous. Stylish by modern western standards this performance may not have been, but as a musical experience it was of the highest order, helped by an astute orchestral accompaniment.

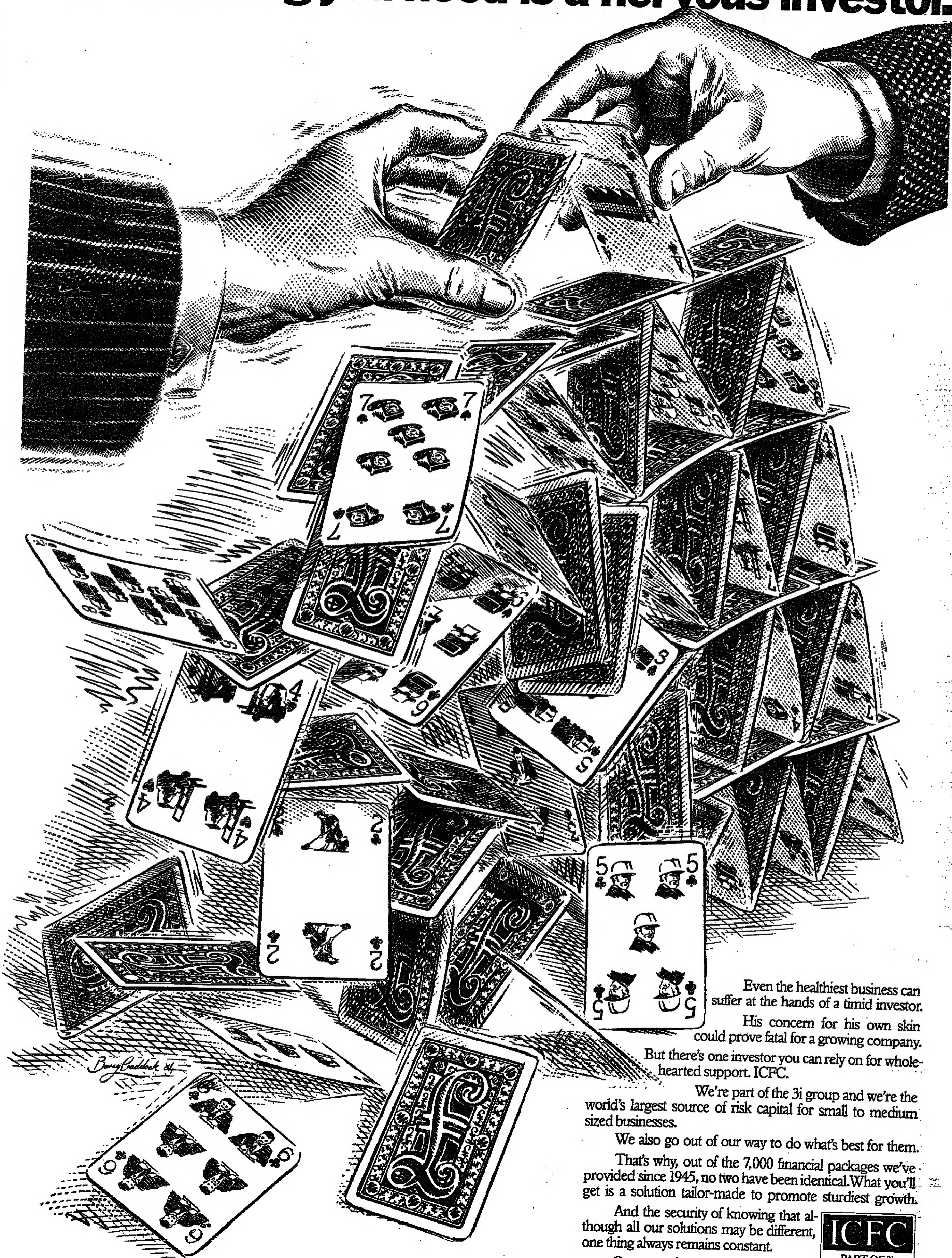
Conductor and orchestra had to be even more on their mettle for Brahms's Violin Concerto, whose daunting breadth Oistrakh clearly relishes as much as his father did. Again, as in all great performances, spontaneity was the dominating force. Attacks might have been anticipated or delayed, and there were some curious pock-marks in individual phrases, but it would be hard to imagine many other violinists showing comparable command of both form and emotion.

The LPO had their own moments of glory here, besides again demonstrating alertness as an accompanying force. In particular, Gareth Huw's oboe solo in the slow movement was exemplary. An excitingly raw account of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony completed this auspicious celebration of a master's life.

Stephen Pettitt

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Cheaper and purer: Games go commercial

A mixture of prestige and politics has almost ruined the Olympic ideal. David Miller, in the first of three articles, examines the effort to reinstate it in the 28th Games.

This summer's Los Angeles Olympic Games are the first to be handed over by the international Olympic committee to private enterprise. Some have been fearful of the results of the move, which the committee had accepted only with reluctance. They need not have worried. Even a single day in Los Angeles is sufficient to convince anyone that the commercially oriented committee is anything but an evil godfather exploiting the ideologies of amateur sport.

Bill Toomey, the 1968 decathlon champion, who is married to Tokyo long-jump winner Mary Rand, is emphatic that Los Angeles may be bringing back perspective to the Games. Now a sports and media consultant, he lives an hour's drive from the Memorial Coliseum stadium of 1932, down the eight-lane Santa Ana freeway in affluent Laguna Hills. "The Olympics should be a competition for sportsmen," he says, "not an architecture festival for frustrated late-adolescents".

"I think the organizing committee is a pretty moral group of efficient guys, who have done the serious part extremely well".

The 1976 Olympics are remembered not only for Premier Trudeau's betrayal of Taiwan, but for mayor Drapeau's Montreal building extravaganza which will impoverish the taxpayer till the end of the century. Moscow's unlimited, involuntary

labour paid a different kind of unseen tax: the civic involvement of Tokyo, Mexico and Munich came before galloping mid-1970s inflation.

Peter Ueberroth, the 45-year-old Californian president of the Los Angeles organizing committee (LAOOC), is the definitive United States business organization-man: clear-eyed, immaculate, intellectually hard and politic, but with that slightly debonair hint of an ex-athlete who fervently believes in the basic sporting ethic of his present mission. He is irritated by stories that the committee is playing bandit.

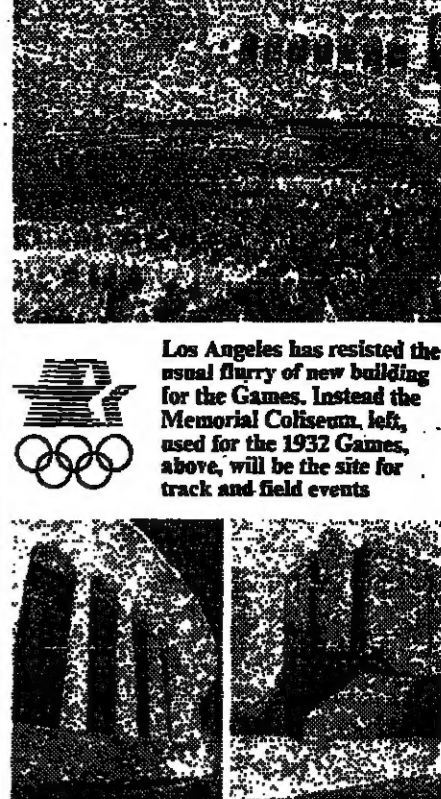
"There is no message to the world from this committee," he says. "Munich wanted to show that it was the new industrial, free and friendly nation. Montreal spent two billion dollars to prove it was not stepchild to the United States. Moscow wanted to demonstrate that it was the most notable socialist state, that its ideology had worldwide acceptance. We haven't any message, except let's have a nice Games."

Whether Ueberroth, a water-polo triathlete for 1956, who then built from scratch the second largest travel company in America, can turn the clock back remains to be seen. He faces imponderable obstacles in the shape of massive security, potentially overwhelming traffic, price-hoisting non-Olympic tourist hunters, specialist coordination with the international federations of 21 sports... and Soviet brinkmanship.

Ueberroth's administrative acumen has been to reduce the number of commercial sponsors, thereby creating exclusivity and higher fees. With 73 per cent of the Los Angeles population voting not to spend a cent on underwriting the Games, with no federal subsidy, no lottery (illegal) or private donors, he has still found the \$360m to fund the Games: yet that is a fraction to what was spent by Montreal and Moscow.

The money will have come from TV (\$200m), sponsorship (\$89m), tickets (\$64m) commercial equipment contributors (\$10m), trading licences (\$10m). A predicted 10.03 per cent (\$10m) surplus will be divided, under IOC rules, between the US national Olympic committee (who relinquished organization), the education department of Southern California, and the national sports governing bodies. Even that small surplus, from a registered non-profit-making company, has been possible only by paying, until last month, the many hundred staff of LAOOC from the interest accruing on up-front television sponsorship and ticket money. "Any surplus won't be divided among the staff here," an overworked committeeman says with a laugh.

Low pay, long hours and guaranteed termination comprise Ueberroth's only offer to his huge, multi-racial and visibly happy and enterprising staff. His unavoidable business maxim has to be "Pay now, live later". More tickets than ever - 600,000 - have been



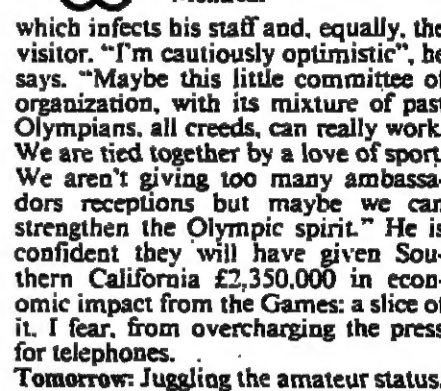
Los Angeles has resisted the usual flurry of new building for the Games. Instead the Memorial Coliseum, left, used for the 1932 Games, above, will be the site for track and field events



Far flung stadia: left, the LA Forum, right, the Albert Gersten Pavilion



Moscow, with Mischa the mascot saying goodbye for the last time in 1980 when unlimited involuntary labour paid unseen tax



Until the end of the century Canadian taxpayers will foot the extravagant bill for the 1976 Games held in Montreal



Peter Ueberroth, president of the Organizing Committee: facing imponderable obstacles



Former Olympic athletes Mary Rand and Bill Toomey: helping to restore ideals

allocated overseas, at an average price of \$17, paid in advance because 70 per cent of Montreal's overseas tickets were returned unsold after the Games. Ueberroth persistently cites Coubertin's comment, from as long ago as 1909 after the first London Games, that the Olympics "must be more dignified, more discreet, more intimate and less expensive," and he likes also to quote Churchill: "Some see private enterprise as a predatory target to be shot, others as a cow to be milked, but few are those who see it as a sturdy horse pulling the wagon."

The first break-through for the LAOOC was the signing of the record television contract with ABC, for \$161m - 10 times more than at Montreal and three times more than at Moscow, and four fifths of the gross television contract for 1984, without which there would be no Games. One third of the TV contract - for an audience of half the world's population - is supposed to be paid to the IOC for redistribution among international federations and national Olympic committees, but what the fact-packed Los Angeles media-guide does not disclose is that \$71.5m was siphoned off by the LAOOC for "service facilities".

Therein lies the main, alleged rip-off from potential sports development capital: yet the IOC can blame no one but themselves. They had allowed the Games to become so big that no country wanted the financial risk; and Los Angeles would take it only on their own terms. Seoul, the stage for 1988, has a capitalist economy of "Asian" democracy and wages. For 1992, Barcelona, Paris, Nice and others are offering the taxpayers head again. Ueberroth admits: "We won't have the greatest Games, but they'll be good, a combination of two systems."

By restricting sponsorship to 31 companies - two thirds fewer than at Moscow, one fifth fewer than at Montreal - Ueberroth has gained maximum benefit from General Motors, IBM, Fuji, Levi Strauss, Xerox and the rest, with an average commitment of \$2.8m. But there is domestic conflict from the fact that the US Olympic Committee, which manages the US Team, has sold their rights

to rival motor, camera and clothing sponsors, who may carry the Olympic rings logo with "USA" overlaid as opposed to LAOOC's logo of the rings with a moving star.

LAOOC have been able to save money by predominantly using existing facilities, though this means the Games being stretched over more than 100 miles; from canoeing/rowing at the natural Lake Casitas to the north, three-day eventing in San Diego County to the south, football at Pasadena Rose Bowl to the north-east (as well as on the east coast). The only two new stadia, both sponsored, are for swimming (McDonald's, \$2.8m) and cycling (Southland Food, \$2.4m). Atlantic Richfield have renovated the Coliseum, with its famous peristyle arched end, and built six training tracks.

Yet my general impression is that the system of "commissioners", liaison personnel between LAOOC and the international federations, is working excellently. The commissioners are men from successful professional/business positions, who have agreed to give up a year of their time for a nominal fee to assist the Games. They include lawyers and corporation chairmen, all with extensive organization experience, some of them (such as Rolf Engen, in volleyball), with an outstanding sporting past. Perhaps the most important of them all, Henry David Thoreau (athletics), is a track statistician, sports director at the University of Southern California, manager of the 1960 Winter Games, business investor.

"I want," he says, "to give the athletes the best possible physical and mental case, faced with no hassle."

But as Bill Toomey observes: "The Coliseum is tough: it has cyclonic winds changing all the time." What is more likely to wreck H. D.'s plans is the neighbouring Santa Monica/Harbour freeways junction, one of the worst bottle necks of Los Angeles traffic, which flows as relentlessly as Niagara. The IOC is already resigned to having to delay starts for competitors caught in traffic jams.

Ueberroth has arranged with civic leaders to switch a September state holiday to August, and with employers

to operate 6am to 2pm on the 10 weekdays of the Games, or work a four-day week. Six of the Olympic days occur at weekends, but the traffic may play havoc with athletes' carefully scheduled warm-up times and television timing.

Los Angeles' steel rivers of vehicles may also threaten security, which accounts for the huge sum of \$15.7m in LAOOC's budget, and probably a greater hidden sum which will be payable for the employment of federal and state police. How can competitors be protected on freeways when travelling from the two villages, in USC and UCLA, to the 21 sports venues? Ueberroth admits it is his prime concern - "a very sensitive and serious issue, which will be less visible than in the past but more technically sophisticated". As Toomey reflects, it involves a tragic waste of money, like the defence budget, but what can be done in a free society that can murder the innocuous Lennon, never mind the occasional president?

Alongside such concern, the political rumblings of disgruntled Soviets is small beer. Marat Gramov, IOC member and chairman of the Soviet Olympic committee, complained recently that the Russian team's arrival by Aeroflot (ordinarily banned), and free movement of Russian personnel in Los Angeles, was being impeded by the State Department. Juan Samaran, president of the IOC, told me recently that he had Gramov's assurance that Russia would compete; and indeed everyone expects it will, even if protesting all the way to the starting line in retaliation for America's 1980 boycott of Moscow. Ueberroth has stated that LAOOC is pursuing all Gramov's requests, "in accordance with the Olympic Charter", through proper government channels, and that he has the assurance of President Reagan on these issues.

IOC rules specifically demand accreditation for all countries, even those diplomatically unrecognized by the host. But governments move slowly.

There can, I think, be no doubting Ueberroth's integrity in the face of daunting odds. He has a freshness

moreover... Miles Kington

Changing double standards

I have recently been reading a book by George Orwell (there's a name we haven't heard much of since January) called *The British People*, in which he says that one of the most obvious qualities of the British is their hypocrisy. This is a quality which is obvious to everyone except the British; the idea that we are two-faced makes us angry and lose all sign of that sense of humour which is so obvious to us, but not perhaps to everyone else.

And yet I am convinced that British society could not even begin to operate without a deeply hypocritical set of double standards. Orwell explained it in terms of the licensing laws. In view of the recent police criticism of our speed limits - "a right mess" was the term the police used - I think perhaps it makes better sense to explain it with reference to the laws governing traffic.

Unlike most countries Britain has no written constitution, only millions of laws, and this applies to road use as well. We

have a few basic principles (keep to the left, stop at red lights, have right of way at roundabouts), but for the most part we rely on individual instructions at each junction or intersection to tell us what to do. There are signs telling us to stop, give way, go straight on, and if everybody obeys these signs, everything is fine.

But if there is no such sign, we have no principles to fall back on - no sacred constitution - and we become confused. To take an example from my locality, there are two roads coming into Notting Hill called Penbridge Road and Kensington Park Road which converge in such a way that both seem a main road to anyone using them.

The Penbridge Road people feel they have the right of way, but no less so than the Kensington Park Road lot, and until very recently there was absolutely no sign from the police or anyone else as to which lot were really in the right. This means that cars would usually slow down suspiciously when they saw this other "main" road, like animals sensing a rival, and indulge in little macho tests of will with people coming down the other road.

Occasionally they would charge straight across from both sides and hit each other - not long ago I spotted a police car which had been so confused that it had rammed a road island and been left for dead. Perhaps because of this very incident there are now white lines in the road giving right of way to Kensington Park Road; somebody somewhere must have tossed a coin, because the police thought it was a right mess.

We do this all the time. We

ignore laws, or give up our right to insist on laws, because it makes more sense to obey our own instincts. We find ways of getting round licensing laws.

We drive at 75 or 80 mph on motorways because it seems a sensible speed. Yet at the same time we offer total lip service to the laws because they are all we have got - no constitution, no sacred principles - and that is why the accusation of hypocrisy is justified: we publicly support regulations which privately we are flouting the whole time.

The other day a taxi driver took me down the back ramp into Paddington Station and dropped me in the middle, saying as he did so: "Course, we're not really meant to set you down here, only pick up. But we always do."

"Do the police ever stop you?" I asked. "Occasionally, when they're feeling stumpy. Then things get back to normal."

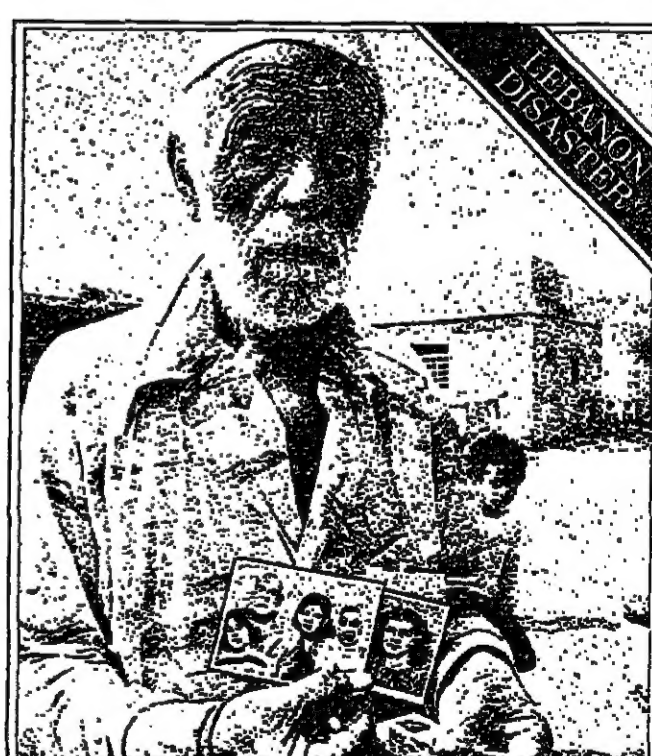
By normal he meant ignoring the law, but not complaining when it hit back. It's only when the laws get to be "a right mess" that people start changing them. Perhaps this is what really happened in the Falkland Islands. The way we were handling them was a right mess and would have been changed, but before that could happen the Argentines came along driving at about 90 mph. The government got very stumpy and sent out the speed cops. It all seemed quite logical to us British. To the rest of the world it can't have appeared quite so clear-cut. I wonder what George Orwell would have thought.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 278)

- ACROSS
- 1 Floor meeter (6,5)
 - 9 Massive ape (7)
 - 10 Give off (5)
 - 11 Put on (3)
 - 13 US Midwest state (4)
 - 16 Play actors (4)
 - 17 Bath scrubber (6)
 - 18 Military flute (4)
 - 20 Nobleman (4)
 - 21 Scottish magistrate (6)
 - 22 Astrigence (4)
 - 23 Like this (4)
 - 25 Army elite group (1,1,1)
 - 28 Separate Eastern church (5)
 - 29 Extra charge (7)
 - 30 Surprise excursion (7,4)

- DOWN
- 2 Bow ammunition (5)
 - 3 Road fee (4)
 - 4 Old mold oath (4)
 - 5 Draught cattle (4)
 - 6 Flatter obscursively (7)
 - 7 Will o' the wisp (5,6)
 - 8 Daring (11)
 - 12 Shrine prophecy (6)
 - 14 Cereal alcohol (3)
 - 15 Instrumental composition (6)
 - 19 Strengthen (7)
 - 20 Household animal (3)
 - 24 Japanese verse form (5)
 - 25 Let it stand (4)
 - 26 Box lightly (4)
 - 27 Rain heavily (4)

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TALKBACK

Social priority

From Miss Charlie Baker, Victoria Road, London N22. The idea that nursing qualifications are ideal for workers in old people's residential homes (Friday Page, February 10) is very dated and unfair.

In my experience of being a care assistant in a home, the stress should be on the social, and not medical, capabilities of the staff. The medical attention needed is usually of the standard required in a caring family home. If more is needed, a district nurse is always available. Social workers seem far more suitable to run a home of "good" standard. They are trained to increase independence for residents - which is desperately needed to prevent them becoming institutionalized. This can be avoided by willing staff with enough time to stimulate residents' minds and bodies, which is not what nurses are trained for.

From G. D. Mapleson, Padarn Clwyd, Cardiff. Audrey Slaughter's account of one of the private nursing homes at present mushrooming around the country makes disturbing reading.

But it is even grimmer for those of us looking for short-stay accommodation for our dependent while the full-time care takes a holiday. We are told that to hold even one bed for this service is not economic and our choice is therefore limited to those doubtful places such as the one described. I'm sure I don't have to be "a left-wing ideologist" to feel that this is an area where the profit motive is unacceptable unless conditions for registration of these homes are carefully devised and rigorously enforced, and I would hope that provision for at least one short-term guest in each home would be one of them.

From Mrs Gwen Gowers, 36 Maeshendre, Wauwfar, Iberyngwyn. Waiting lists in reasonably priced local authority homes will inevitably get longer, and there are many people who, having sold an average priced house, can afford £100 a week but for whom the £200 a week private home is out of the question.

One way of filling this gap is for members of the local community to set up their own old people's home and to run it themselves as a non-profit-making charity. A management committee of about 15 voluntary helpers, with professional or practical skills, can cut costs by providing free advice of legal, financial, medical, domestic and building problems. And their constant involvement in the running of the home can ensure that the standards of staffing and comfort are right.

Among the organizations which have written in response to Audrey Slaughter's article, offering advice on old people's homes are: Council and Care for the Elderly, 131 Middlesex Street, London E1 7JF. Friends of the Elderly, 42 Ebury Street, London SW1W 0LZ. Registered Nursing Home Association, 7-7a Station Road, Finchley, London N3 2SB.

From Caroline Tahourdin, Tynford Avenue, Acton, London. I feel I was somewhat misrepresented in Caroline Moorehead's article (Wednesday Page, February 8).

I said that it is extremely difficult for anyone to get a job at the moment, especially anyone over 30; and that given the choice of employing a man with a wife and two kids or a single woman with no dependents most people (including me) would plump for the person whose need was greatest, all other factors being equal.

I also stressed I was comparatively lucky in my situation; but the position of school-leavers and new graduates who may well lack the money and/or resilience to make multiple application with little tangible evidence of success does not bear thinking about.

Women's theatre faces a constant struggle to survive.

Clare Colvin looks behind the scenes

Women's theatre groups choose jocularly defiant names as if expecting attack. Monstrous Regiment launched themselves on an unreciprocated world to be greeted by some ridicule. They were written off condescendingly by one critic as "this passing fashion of feminism" but seven years later they and many other groups are still with us. Among them are the Scarlet Harlots, Blood Group, The Resisters, Mrs Worthington's Daughters and the more soberly named Women's Theatre Group, who celebrate their tenth anniversary this year.

Monstrous Regiment's new play, *Enslaved by Dreams*, opened at the ICA last Friday. A new look at the Florence Nightingale legend - "an angel she was not. A statistician, administrator and handler of men she most certainly was" - it follows another recent production, Bryony Lavery's *Calamity* at the Tricycle.

Calamity was not a critical success. Michael Coveney of the *Financial Times* commented that it was sad to see gifted performers like Gillian Hanna and Mary McCusker ploughing the same old furrows. The Regiment, in their defence, say that one of the difficulties of being underfunded is to keep their heads above water at all.

"It's not possible to make extraordinary breakthroughs when you are running very fast to stay in the same place," Gillian Hanna says. "One of the plans we had when we set up was for an experimental season where we would take two or three classical plays and rework them in a radical way, but we have not been able to afford it."

"One of the most wicked ways our arts are subsidized is that it is just enough to give an illusion that you are surviving, but to make it work you also have to subsidize it yourself. No one is paid sufficiently and instead of being able to use our work as a springboard we find ourselves getting physically exhausted."

It could be argued that the women's groups make problems



Women's theatre in the round: Monstrous Regiment in action in *Calamity*; left, *Teendreams*, top, and *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* above.

for themselves by largely excluding any contribution men might make and, by running on a collective basis rather than having a strong artistic lead, rule out a more workable system. They say that the collective, unwieldy though it may be, is a necessary part of their politics.

"There is surely space for all-women casts as well as all-male casts and mixed casts," says Bryony Lavery. "Most men nowadays say, 'Yes, we know about feminism and agree with you, so why are you still having these plays with all-women'."

I look for the silent woman in the background

cast? They feel hurt because they have given us a few concessions and now we still want them to change.

"Not all my plays are all-women, but I am interested in finding the feminist bias on all subjects. *Hot Time*, which I wrote for Common Stock with a mixed cast, looks at what women were doing in the General Strike, and *Calamity* looks at the women of the wild

west who were effectively written out by history and only turn up in films to scream or be frightened. Whatever subject I tackle, I look for the silent woman who has been pushed into the background."

Anna Furze, of Blood Group, says that she formed an all-women company not for political reasons but because the form of dance theatre where she worked was dominated artistically by men, and she wanted to discover her own form of movement and dance. Having achieved that, she saw no reason to continue to exclude men, and Blood Group's latest piece, *Cold Wars* was performed by four women and two men. An earlier work about pornography upset some feminists, who felt it condoned what it set out to condemn.

"Inevitably there was controversy," says Anna Furze, "because we didn't come on in boiler suits and lecture the audience. We came on in pornographic equipment, covered in makeup, and eroticized (sic) them. The people who came to the show were not the usual ghetto that goes to women's theatre - they were accountants and their wives and Soho fluffers. We wanted to show how we are all implicated in pornography, through tele-

vision and films, and that it permeates our consciousness."

Blood Group may have jogged the consciences of a few fluffers, but the accusation that women's theatre is preaching to the converted often sticks. The companies, on shoe-string grants, frequently perform in uncomfortable, out-of-the-way places and going to see them demands some preliminary enthusiasm from an audience. The groups suffer from the old complaint that hits women in many walks of life - lack of money. Monstrous Regiment, whose highly praised works of a few years ago, like Caryl Churchill's *Vinegar Tom* and *Scum*, had mixed casts of half a dozen or so, are reduced in their two latest pieces to casts of three, which greatly limits the range of work they can attempt.

"Our financial position means we have to do smaller-scale work and hope we can weather the storm and maintain Monstrous Regiment," says Chris Bowler, who devised and directed *Enslaved by Dreams*. "Artistically we are getting away from the more dogmatic political theatre of ten years ago, and I have personally become fed up with theatre that is just about ideas and doesn't involve feeling."

While the feminist companies battle to share too small a slice of the Arts Council cake, there is hope on the horizon from the newly formed Women's Playhouse Trust, who are raising money from the private sector with the aim eventually of buying a theatre. Their recent attempt to buy the Mermaid Theatre fell through, but they are going ahead without a permanent home and their first production will open at the Royal Court later this year.

The WPT have a co-commissioning agreement with

The theatre will provide a focus for women writers

Methuen, the publishers, whereby women will be contracted to write plays for a major London stage. They have also assembled an impressive steering group whose members include Pam Gems, Jane Lapotnik, Glenda Jackson and Miriam Karlin, as well as others, like Lady Melchett, used to persuading well-heeled people to dig into their pockets for good causes.

"You could argue that it is chauvinistic to have a women's theatre, but I have seen so many women's work, including my own, turned down by male managements because there is a difference in their approach," says Pam Gems. "We are simply not represented in the hierarchy of theatre so far as choice and control are concerned. My own interest as a writer is to change the way women are represented in dramatic literature."

"The theatre will provide a focus for women writers, many of whom come up against this male approach and way of thinking when they try to place their work. We want to get a feeling of an open door, a place where women can be at home, and we want to nobble men and women in powerful positions for help and financing - something that women's theatre has not done before."

Feeling among existing women's groups is that the WPT's presence will help artistically provided it does not lead people to say, "Let's back the starry names and forget the rest." Gillian Hanna says: "The fact that women with a high public profile are also saying that they want their own theatre shows how necessary it has become."

FIRST PERSON
A temp's torment

There has been a great deal in the press recently about sexual harassment at work, giving the impression that women are either making a fuss about nothing much, or alternatively asking for it in some way. I think there is a difference between what most girls would take as good-natured leg-pulling, and situations which are actually rather alarming.

My daughter, Daisy, is no shrinking violet. She is 22, just finished university, has travelled quite a bit and held holiday jobs. She's used to mixing socially, and (if you must know) she's pretty and well turned out, but not in the habit of going to work dressed or made-up in what could be called a come-hitherish style.

This is what she told me last week: "I've done some bad tempting in my time, but this takes the biscuit. The firm is refurbishing a block of offices and I am on the eighth floor. I have to pick my way past bags of cement and tottering ladders loaded with paint pots and clusters of leering rogues."

"There are only four women in this twelve-floor building... Every morning and every lunchtime I try a different entrance, hoping that the loitering groups will be smaller and less intensely leering. To no avail. Every time I get into one of the lifts, these characters cram themselves into the lift with me, pretending to have urgent business on my floor. The only business I can see is their gawling about in the filing-cabinets down near my desk."

"None of them has actually said anything horrible, but the atmosphere is so unpleasant that I feel like running away. I'm waking up each morning now feeling quite shaky and dreading going to work. I can't wait for the weekend to end."

Typical? Other girls I've asked say that it is. What should Daisy have done? Complain to her employers, stick it out (she did), or ask them to stop? Why couldn't she have been left in peace to do her job, as a young man would have been?

Veronica Stokes

Penny Perrick

We're all the same, apart from the differences



Hicks, the new fashion editor of *The Tailor*, looks like a bit of a lad in her Gucci shoes from the men's department. More intellectually, Dr John Nicholson, a psychologist, has written a book which says that men and women are much of a muchness, a view which is also held by author Ann Cornelissen. In her novel, *Any Four Women Could Rob the Bank of Italy*, six women switch a million dollars from the local mail train but stay off the suspects list since the police hold the view that robbers are, by definition, male. This leads one of the light-fingered ladies to insist, "I say women are as innately evil and grasping or selfish as men and fully as criminal. They have a right to equal suspicion."

That's as may be, but in spite of so much gender blending certain differences are irrefutable. If the day ever dawns when everyone is unsexily dressed in frocks and men's

loafers, these differences may provide the only clues as to who is what - if, by that stage, we are still interested in finding out.

Asbestos hands: Women are the people who can take a dish of Boston baked beans straight from the oven and carry it right across the room to the table. Men are the people who, half an hour later, pick up the same now lukewarm dish and drop it with ear-curdling "Ouch!"

Different intake: Sexual identity can be discovered immediately on asking the simple question, "would you prefer the chocolate mousse or the lime sorbet?" Women, even rake-thin ones, will choose the sorbet. Somebody (a woman, as it happened) pointed out to me that since women eat less than men do, a man will always be sure of finding some sorbet left in the bowl should he feel like a little something after he's finished the chocolate mousse, which was his first choice. No doubt Dr Nicholson would say that man's greed and woman's abstinence has something to do with women being "laugh" to feel guilty about lapping up the good things in life. But it goes beyond that. When women over indulge, they feel quite ill afterwards and

have to go and have a little lie down, which is a great waste of an afternoon. Whereas, men are born with elasticized stomachs which enable them to leap up after a huge meal, play several sets of tennis and, an hour or so later, ask plaintively whether it's teatime yet.

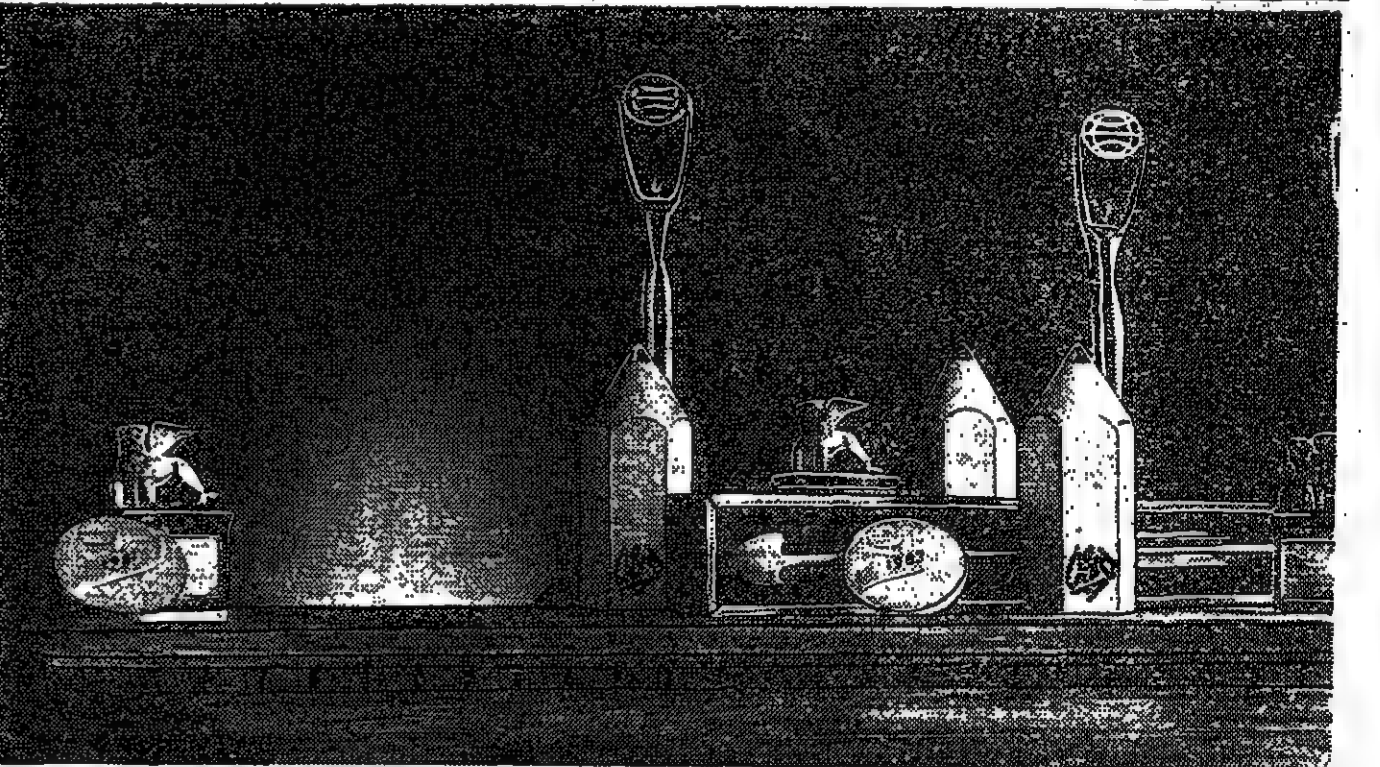
Getting from A to B: Coming across a sign reading "Motorway: 1 mile," men will say, "Thank goodness for that!" and increase their speed, while women will look wistfully around for another sign saying "Alternative Routes."

If still in doubt of someone's gender, produce a map and ask which is the best way to Budleigh Salterton. A man will show you how to cut 25 miles off your journey time; a woman will suggest a detour so that you can see the castle precincts.

It has been noted, however, that a great many widows are on the passenger lists of those cruise ships which take a very long time to get to their destination and stop off at several out-of-the-way islands en route. It is often thought that these widows are in search of a second husband. This is not the case. They have had to wait until their first husband died before taking such a meandering journey since, when he was alive, his idea of a holiday was to beat down the *courtesan*. I think I must have been a premature fitness freak. Long before Tony Benn announced that he was "moving slowly towards a full vegetarian position," I was pushing the steak to the side of my plate and taking a second helping of cabbage. Long before the organizers of a "Spring Celebration at the Savoy" divulged their plans for a "low-cal, high-vit, non-al" evening of music and dancing to end, sensibly, at midnight, I was putting my hand over the top of my wine glass as the waiter approached and asking for Perrier.

I was probably the only 17-year-old in history whose mother told her off for coming home too early - I couldn't bear the smoke-filled atmosphere of late night parties. However, the difference between me and more recent converts to clean living is that I really do like vegetables better than meat, prefer water to wine and staying in to going out.

Early to bed and early to rise may make you healthy, wealthy and wise but you won't enjoy it very much if you are a habitue of Tramps and Anabelle's. After the low-cal, high-vit, non-al ball is over, I expect a very toxic backlash.



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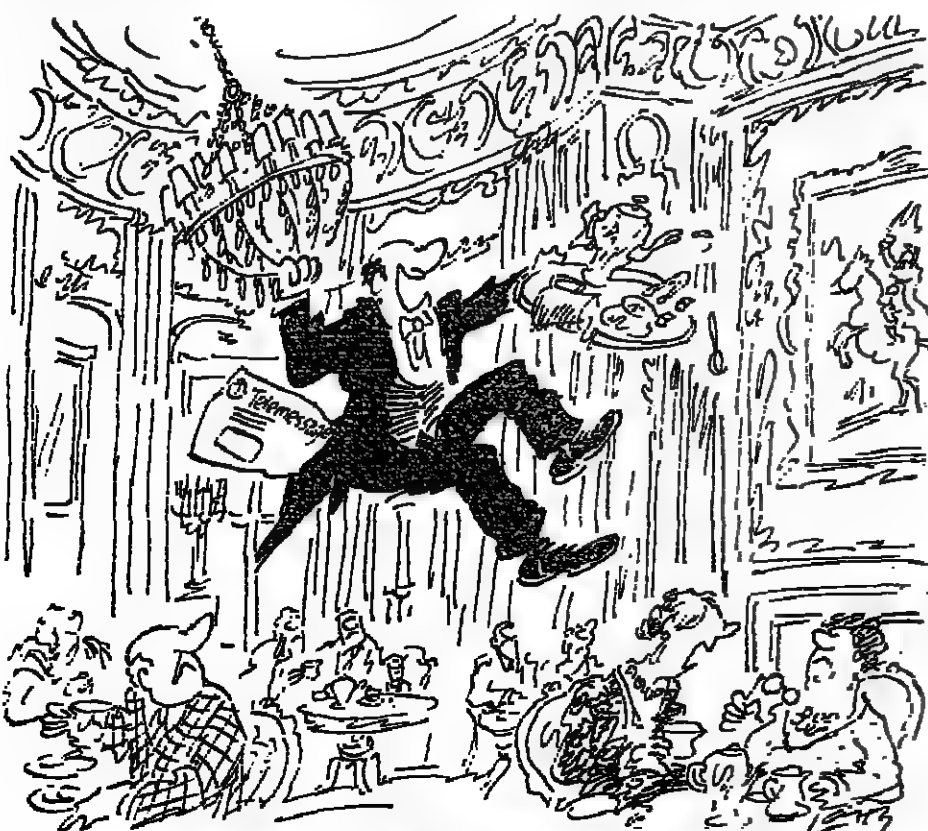
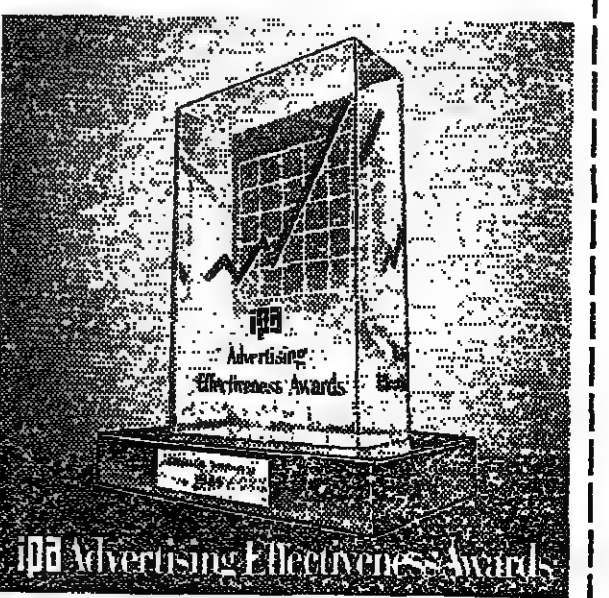
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NEW HAMPSHIRE DIARY

by Frank Johnson

Boring for America

The least boring moment of that rather boring debate at the end of last week, held by the eight Democratic candidates in the New Hampshire primary, was when two of them touched on the question of whether the lot of them were boring. We in the audience at St Anselm's College, Manchester, were riveted as this, the sleeping issue of the primary, was raised in public.

The one who did the raising was Mr Rubin Askew, the former governor of Florida. "People have been saying that the campaign is boring," he protested. Mr John Glenn (the astronaut-senator constantly and cruelly described as boring ever since he announced his candidacy for the presidency) "That's only me, I'm boring."

Mr Askew: "I don't think he's boring. I think he's an outstanding American." It was a chivalrous gesture to an opponent, though it ignored the possibility that some Americans could be both outstanding and boring (George Washington? Ralph Waldo Emerson? Doris Day?).

Mr Glenn continued: "People say I'm dull and boring. I admit to being dull, but I am not boring." To the observer, Mr Glenn does not seem to be either dull or boring. To have orbited the earth and to be one of the only three astronauts whom most people can remember (the others being, I submit, Gagarin and Armstrong), is not intrinsically tedious. It seems a background inherently more interesting than that of lawyer, the profession of most other American politicians.

But Mr Glenn was following an American tradition in talking openly about his particular problem. Most of us know that it was in America that drunks were first described as people with a drink problem. But the visitor is unprepared for the extent to which this usage has entered the language.

Thus President Reagan, thought to be less popular with women voters than with men, is described as having a women problem. Mr Edward Kennedy, it is broadly agreed, can never be president because of his Chappaquiddick problem. Everyone with a problem is encouraged to talk about it either to psychiatrists or, less expensively, to the public.

According to the precedents, Mr Glenn, by admitting publicly to his dullness problem, gives hope and self-respect to millions of other Americans who are dull — one in seven, according to the statistics usually quoted on these occasions or sometimes one in three. Dull, in time, then, according to the theory, there would be no reason why a dullard could not become president. Sadly for Mr Glenn, the polls suggest that he is ahead of his time, and it will not be him.

You make the monkey, I send the baritone

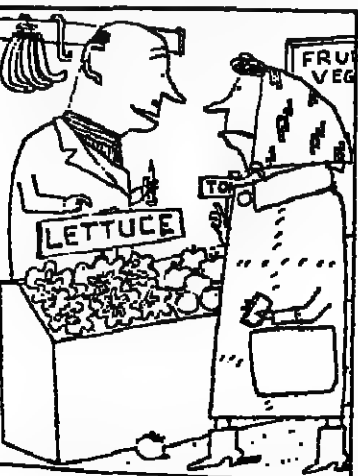
It will be remembered that the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black Democrat in the primary, has been in trouble for some reportedly anti-semitic remarks. He made, or did not make them, in a private conversation heard by a Washington Post reporter, who put them in his paper. The consequences have been with us for days, with Mr Jackson using the "out of context" defence, and raging about being persecuted.

In all the reports of the controversy that I have seen or read, it was nowhere stated that the reporter was black. That fact may have no bearing on whether Mr Jackson did make the remarks, or on why the reporter chose to divulge them. But the fact is undoubtedly interesting. It might help some people reach a conclusion as to who is telling the truth.

To omission is an example of the oddities surrounding the subject of race in America. We either hear too much about it, or too little. An example of too much comes from Mr Mario Biaggi, a congressman who has complained about the Virginia Opera Company's production of Verdi's *Rigoletto*. This production, following the example of Dr Jonathan Miller for the English National Opera and an earlier version in Switzerland, places the story among twentieth century American gangsters.

Mr Biaggi says this is "promoting a stereotype." He adds: "Most gangster figures in production have Italian names." But the figures in the orthodox productions of the opera, set in a Renaissance court, are no less gangster-like in their behaviour and also have Italian names. This is because it takes place in Italy.

BARRY FANTONI



"We call these Rolls-Royces because they've been sprayed 46 times"

Goodbye Beirut — hello Gulf?

After the Lebanon debacle, Robert Fisk warns of the danger of US involvement in the other Middle East trouble spot

Cynics in Beirut claim that President Reagan is walking away from Lebanon like a man abandoning a wrecked car. The adventure has failed, the marines are in retreat. The British made off so fast that they left two army lorries on the quayside at Jounieh, the keys still in the ignition.

Robert McFarlane, Mr Reagan's national security adviser, is telling his colleagues in Washington that an Israeli-Syrian war is imminent, while through the Straits of Hormuz the US navy is practising convoy escorts in case the Gulf collapses too. After Reagan's debacle in Lebanon, the Middle East is becoming a very frightening place.

By awful coincidence, the US humiliation in Beirut occurred at precisely the moment of Iran's spring offensive against Iraq. While the American marines were negotiating with defecting Lebanese Muslim soldiers to abandon their network of underground bunkers around Beirut airport — possibly the most elaborate fortifications built in Lebanon since the Crusades — the Iranians poured thousands of teenage soldiers across the marshes west of Susangerd, threatening to isolate the Iraqi port of Basra.

The Kuwaitis, who have already endured two "accidental" Iranian air raids on their oil wells, now face the possibility that the Iranians may no longer need to cross the sea to reach their territory. Very soon Khomeini's forces may be able to walk across the Iraqi-Kuwaiti frontier.

The Iranians already believe that Mr Reagan will attempt to obscure his defeat in Lebanon by seizing some quick, Grenada-like victory in the Gulf that will reassure the "Arab friends" of whom he so often talks. The US can after all be trusted to stand by its commitments. If the Americans "want to compensate for their disgrace in Lebanon" by supporting Iraq, Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned last week, then Iran could prevent even a drop of oil leaving the Gulf. Lebanon is a catastrophe, but the consequences of an American failure in the Gulf would be incalculable.



Glad to be out, but where next for the marines?

What troubles the Arabs just now is a growing doubt that Mr Reagan truly realizes what is at stake. Over the past week the White House has issued a series of statements of suitable gravitas to the effect that the US would never allow the Straits of Hormuz to be closed. But Mr Reagan has given equally strong commitments to President Gemayel of Lebanon over the past 17 months. America, the world was repeatedly told, would stand four-square behind the Gemayel government. American marines would not leave until Lebanon's sovereignty was restored. Not only have these promises been broken, but Mr Reagan is, almost incredibly, still insisting that things are going fine.

After the disintegration of the Lebanese army, he claimed this had not happened. Brigadier General James Joy, the marine commander in Beirut, actually said last week that his men had helped the Lebanese government and army to "progress". The marines were not being withdrawn, they were being "re-deployed to other offshoots".

This sort of language may be sufficient to disguise the immensity

of America's failure from an electorate who will soon have to choose a new leader, but the nightmares across the Gulf are far more substantial. That is why Saudi Arabia has been throwing itself with such enthusiasm into every initiative and peace plan in Lebanon, flying even Crown Prince Abdullah to Damascus to treat with the Syrians who have gambled and won against Washington.

In theory, the Saudis are trying to save Washington's face, endeavouring to produce a vaguely pro-western formula that will patch Lebanon's corroded fabric. But this is a fiction: almost every Saudi initiative shows Syria's influence, for in reality the Saudis are attempting to ingratiate themselves with the only one of Iran's allies with whom they can talk. Can Syria, perhaps, stem the tide of Khomeini's Islamic revolution? It has come to that.

The Saudis, together with Jordan, realize that time is now desperately short. If Iraq should crumble this year, then the facade of Arab stability will fall away. The expedient triangle of protection that was formed by Iraq, Jordan and Saudi

Arabia now looks very shaky indeed. Jordan's volunteer army and Saudi dinars have failed to do more than prolong the agony of the Iraqi army as it faces ever greater pressure along its 1,000-mile frontier with Iran.

There was a time when the Americans thought that the Egyptians — with their big, professionally trained army — might be able to step in and save the Gulf. If Iran's human waves could overcome Iraq, then surely they would waste themselves against Egypt's millions. But the hopes that Washington nursed when the 82nd Airborne Division carried out manoeuvres with Saudi's army in the desert have been dashed. Burned by the experience of Camp David, President Mubarak has no desire to be the policeman of the Gulf or to do Washington's bidding when he is trying to lead his people back towards their brothers in the Arab world.

It is far too late for the US to train and equip a Jordanian intervention force to protect the Gulf even though King Hussein will be looking to the defence of his own realm if Iraq falls. The Arabs are thus desperate to know what Mr Reagan really plans to do if their worst fears come true. The Americans used the battleship New Jersey to cover their debacle in Lebanon and shot themselves out of the country in the process. It may yet turn out that their action finally sank the Christian Maronites whose president they were supposed to preserve. But the New Jersey cannot lay any smoke-screens across the Gulf.

The US embassy in Damascus will be making new overtures to the Syrians, searching for some accommodation with President Assad, although there will be those, like Mr McFarlane, who believe that Syria could be humiliated in a war with Israel. There will undoubtedly be others who profoundly hope that this happens. None of which will help the Arabs of the Gulf.

In fact, ever greater American reliance is likely to be placed upon Israel, the supposed "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the Middle East, and the Israelis can expect further US support in the months leading up to the American elections. If Israel appears, however erroneously, to be the only stable society in the region, then Mr Reagan is likely to be content if Tel Aviv plays the role of the Sublime Porte. So far as Beirut is concerned, the American President will probably have to conclude that, as always in Lebanon, the bad guys won.

After Evans, T & G at the crossroads

The Transport and General Workers Union, the country's largest, has embarked on an election to find a successor to Moss Evans as general secretary that could have a profound effect on the direction of the union until the end of the decade, or beyond.

Voting in this very political union may this time not be concentrated on the traditional left or right-wing tickets. A more important factor is likely to be the style of leadership which the two leading contenders would bring to the £20,000-a-year job.

Ron Todd, the union's bluff national organizer, and George Wright, the TGWU Welsh regional secretary, differ little in their support of the left-wing policies which have been the union's hallmark for many years. But there is a wide gulf between them in the way the general secretary should act as the mouthpiece in projecting those policies. Wright makes no secret of a strong ambition to lead the union back into the front line of the labour movement in the tradition of previous incumbents Jack Jones and Frank Cousins. Todd on the other hand could be expected to adopt a similar style to Moss Evans in regarding the 39-strong executive as the guiding light in pursuing policies and his own role as being to serve the executive.

Whichever is successful, and there are still four other candidates in the race, he will face formidable problems in trying to consolidate what has been a falling membership, representing the union at a time when the public popularity of unions is plummeting the depths and, probably most important, striking the right note in dealings with a government that is succeeding in curbing the influence and power of the unions.

The TGWU has always been regarded as the standard for the left inside both the TUC and the Labour Party. However, its influence in the labour movement was seriously denied last year when the TUC adopted the policy of "automaticity" with unions of 100,000 members or more automatically getting a seat on the general council. That had the effect of reducing the TGWU's ability to support political allies with its 1,300,000 votes and overall gave the general council, a right-wing bias.

The union's response has been to maintain a loose grouping of left-led unions on the general council which



Evans (left) and leading contenders Todd (centre) and Wright.

aims to continue pressing "progressive" policies and mobilizing support in the movement on key issues as it did when it tried, unsuccessfully, to secure backing for the NGA in the closed shop dispute with Eddie Shah. It is into this arena, where some right-wing union leaders display undisguised delight at "the T & G being taken down a peg or two", that the new general secretary will have to step.

It would be wrong to start writing off the union as a major force in the labour movement because, with its 1,250,000 block vote at the Labour Party conference, it is still a force to be reckoned with, and the party's policies can be seen to be closely allied to those of the TGWU. Todd, in his election address, will make no bones about the fact that he stands fully behind those policies. Wright is equally enthusiastic with the exception of withdrawal from the EEC, where he supports Neil Kinnock's recently expounded aim of wholesale reconstruction of the Community.

Todd has the backing of the broad left, a coalition of left groupings, while Wright has the right support, but both men disavow affiliation to any faction in the union. Indeed Todd refused to run on the left ticket because of the deals he would have been forced to strike with the far left and he complains bitterly about the assumption that "if people are giving you support you must have done deals with them."

He says that he does not regard any of the candidates as right-wing and in the same vein Wright refuses to accept the right-wing label. He puts himself in the "centre left" camp giving strong support to Neil Kinnock, but is highly critical of the union executive's support for Tony

Benn and Michael Meacher in successive elections for the deputy in the Labour Party. Wright regards Benn as "damaging" to the party and says that if elected he will not hesitate to refer back to the membership before using the union's big block votes on important issues.

One of ten children of a Birmingham railway worker, Wright, aged 46, is described by a former colleague at the Wales TUC, where he used to be general secretary, as "sharp, rather than intellectual and passionately ambitious." He is a tireless and effective administrator, a hard-nosed negotiator, and a man who believes in strong leadership. He is also someone who will readily admit to those qualities.

Wright started his union career in the Midland motor industry, which also threw up Evans and Jones, while 56-year-old Todd's power base is in London and the South-east, which has a long tradition of left policies and industrial militancy. It is a tough breeding ground for those forging a union career and Todd is proud of his association with the union's biggest region.

He is best known as the leading negotiator at Ford and it is fortuitous that as the election campaign starts in earnest he is involved in the high profile dispute surrounding the proposal to close the Dagenham foundry. He could do well to have the edge over Wright because his national organizer is able to tour the country and act as a "trouble-shooter" in major disputes, particularly those involving liaison with other unions.

For a man with a reputation for being a hard negotiator and who displays, to the media at least, a

tough facade, Todd can be an emotional man, especially when discussing his support for unilateral disarmament.

Todd says that he sees no reason to change the policies on which the TGWU has rested for years but thinks that the "rationale" behind the policies needs explaining more fully to the members. Wright, on the other hand, while denying that he would create a right-wing autocracy if elected, says the union needs a "figurehead" that is my style of leadership. His early propaganda in the opening stages of the election proclaimed the need for a "crusade to restore the influence and authority of the unions".

A key factor in the election is likely to be the impact of Wright's colleagues: the regional secretaries in the union's 10 regions outside Wales. So far they appear to have split down the middle with London and the South-east, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Liverpool and Bristol supporting Todd and the rest backing Wright.

They are regarded as old fashioned union barons and hold an enormous amount of influence. While Todd's supporters claim that his regional support covers some of the union's biggest branches, the Wright camp say that their man is well ahead on nominations from branches — one of the best guides to the final outcome.

Voting takes place in May with a result being declared at the end of June or in early July. Voting papers are sent to branch secretaries who distribute them either at branch or workplace meetings and votes are cast in an individual secret ballot. There is first a regional count. After counterfoils of the papers used have been verified, a second national count takes place.

Other candidates include Tod Sullivan, national officer of the union's white collar section, Mary Patterson, women's officer, Nick Martin, public services organizer, and George Henderson, who looks after the union's construction section.

While supporters of Todd and Wright are both claiming that their man is in the lead, independents are reluctant to put money on who will be the winner. But it is certain that it will be the closest election for the top paid job for more than three decades.

David Felton and Barrie Clement

caused the death of a number of pheasants, permission for its use was withdrawn.

Mr Rowsell's first thought was to set himself up as a registered rodent control officer. Eventually he was able to obtain supplies through a local rabbit control society, but he points out that it is still not freely available to farmers.

He is still unable to destroy anywhere near all the rats, which dig up newly sown grain, infest grain stores, eat the food intended for livestock and contaminate the rest, and even gnaw through electric wires.

"What amazes me is that the Ministry is now suggesting that we use zinc phosphide," he says. "I remember my father using it 40 years ago, and it would kill anything that came into contact with it. A dog or a cat only had to pick up a carcass, and that was it."

John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

Ferdinand Mount

New rules for the monopoly game

Mrs Thatcher is not generally mentioned in the same breath as Ivan Illich, the American visionary philosopher, yet they appear to share a certain scepticism about the privileges and pretensions of some of the professions.

Anyone who had said five years ago that a Tory government would tackle the restrictive practices and monopolies enjoyed by solicitors, stockbrokers and jobbers and opticians would have been mocked. He would have been mocked even more had he gone on to forecast that the same Tory government would be widely reported as examining some of the tax privileges and grants received by farmers after the open-ended system of paying GPs.

Yet the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing is to go, we are officially told. The opticians' monopoly of selling spectacles is going. And as a result of a bargain struck with the Government, the rigid demarcations and fixed rates of commission are already crumbling on the Stock Exchange.

Perhaps because this blitzkrieg has come as something of a surprise to both friends and critics of the Government, it has received a curiously stunned response. Yet the logic behind both the original privilege and its abolition is straightforward enough.

These restrictions are usually relics of ancient measures to protect the customer, which seemed indispensable at the time. Transferring land from one person to another used to be an incredibly tricky business, liable to give rise not only to endless litigation but also to physical violence.

Now that most property is entered on the Land Register, we are moving towards a time when the transaction need be scarcely more complicated than buying a washing machine. Snags do arise even there — about the HP terms, about damage in transit, about whether the thing actually works — but there is no need to hire Sir David Napley every time one enters Rumbold's.

Similarly, until very recently, grinding lenses was done almost entirely by hand. Skill was of the essence. Now that the lenses are imported in bulk and in standard sizes, largely from East Germany, a qualified person is needed only for prescription and treatment, not for supplying the glasses.

The distinction between broker and jobber and the restrictions on both date back to the eighteenth century and earlier, when a series of bubbles, frauds and fleecings had created an almost catatonic terror of the jobber. These days, it ought to be possible to prevent malpractice without such a rigid and expensive division of toil.

The present reforms are all adjustments to technical change, redrawing of professional frontiers, rather like what happened in the mid-eighteenth century when the old

barber-surgeons divided into qualified surgeons and mere shavers and crimpers. Illich, the arch enemy of professional mystique, would go much further and argue that a great deal of present-day doctoring, architecting and teaching is based on false claims to knowing better than the layman.

But mere politicians have much humbler duties. The most they should attempt is to limit statutory protection of professions to what the country can afford and to what is generally agreed to be necessary.

In recent years, governments have shied away from attempting to carry out these duties. In fact, I don't think much has been tried in this line, since the great professional associations and colleges began to stack up legal privileges in the nineteenth century. There has been a general sitting up of qualification and registration, until even the most free-wheeling trades — hairdressing, beauty parlours, sports coaching, massage — became candidates for licensing.

At the same time, the state has found itself caught up in implicit commitments to sustain economically people who have accumulated qualifications in their chosen trades. Until now, doctors trained in the National Health Service have been virtually guaranteed an income of sorts until retirement. The same applies under a different system to hill farmers. This has come about partly because food and health are so literally vital that the loss of any single producer of either seems a terrible waste. But then ships and coal and steel are fairly vital too. Yet even Labour governments have decided that we are producing too much of these and that yards and pits and plants must be closed.

Will people accept the same sort of argument if the Government were, say, to freeze the number of GPs or remove all incentives to farmers to drain and cultivate more swamp and moorland? Until recently, it would have been impious and politically disastrous even to ask if we could have too many GPs or too much arable land.

But I'm sure that the question does have to be asked. It is unfair that only the poor, because they are more numerous, should take the brunt of technical change, while the middle classes remain protected by statutes and licences which may no longer have any practical point. Indeed, it is, I think, only because of the hardships suffered by workers during the recession that it has become politically possible to tackle the professions at all.

Now and then you read in *Hansard* some intervention such as: Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover): when are the Tories going to do something about the restrictive practices of their rich City friends/ legal fatcats/featherbedded farmers? Every time, a good moral point is made; and a good economic one too.

Anne Sofer

Thatcherism in a Marxist fable

Why, why, has nobody thought to put on a new production of Brecht's *Good Woman of Setzuan*? Is there no rising young director with a taste for political satire, or socialist street-theatre lampoonist, who can see its potential?

For those who care for a Marxist analysis, this particular play lends itself to exploitation as a parable for our time. The theme is commonplace: that it is impossible in a capitalist society to be both good and happy. The heroine, Shen Te, is the original golden-hearted prostitute; three gods, travelling through the world looking for "just one good human being" discover her as the only inhabitant of Setzuan prepared to give them a bed for the night, and they reward her by giving her a thousand silver dollars. With this, she sets up a tobacco store, and establishes herself as a friend to the poor in her neighbourhood.

However, she falls victim to cheating and swindling from these very people, and to manipulation by the man whose child she is carrying. On the verge of financial ruin, she mysteriously disappears, and her hard-faced cousin, Mr Shui Ta, enters the scene. With ruthless business acumen, he turns her financial affairs around, and sets up a highly lucrative tobacco factory, exploiting his sweated labour the very beneficiaries of Shen Te's charity. In the end he is accused of murdering Shen Te, and has to reveal all: he and she are one and the same person. Shen Te could not survive without bringing in Shui Ta to do her dirty work.

The gods, who have reappeared to check on their "one good human being", beat a hasty retreat from this anomalous evidence, and — insisting that "everything is in order" — enjoin Shen Te not to use her cousin more than once a month — ascend to heaven on a rosy cloud.

So there we have today's political dramatist personae. The Labour Party, as Shen Te, open-hearted and open-handed, unable to say no to anyone, hopelessly prey to her own conflicting emotions, and incapable of running a whelk-stall, let alone a tobacco store. And on the other side, the Conservative Party as Shui Ta, a woman disguised as a man, brutal and unpopular, undistracted by any humane considerations, but capable — if left alone to manipulate the laws of supply and demand — of delivering the goods for Shen Te and her unborn child, if not for her poor points it out to me, let me admit that I can imagine my hypothetical Marxist director casting the Alliance as the gods — forcibly wanting the system to work benignly and

unprepared to accept that it never will.)

But even more than the neatness of the parallels, find another feature of the fable fascinatingly topical, and that is the sexual stereotyping. Shen Te is everything that is receptive and warm and caring — and utterly incompetent. Shui Ta is everything that is hard and thrusting and insensitive — but capable of managing in the real world.

And look how many contentious issues of the day adapt themselves to this polarization. On the one hand we have Greenham Women, believing that we have conquered all on the other a hard-eyed, tough-talking American cowboy. On this side there is local government, beset like a distracted housewife, by the demands of hundreds of hungry mouths and doling out the rice regardless; and on that, the efficient and unemotional Man in Whitehall, turning his back on their plaintive cries.

Even the motherly education system, gathering its children under its skirts and hidden away from all harm, teaching humane values instead of how to succeed in business, plays the female opposite to that hard taskmaster, the Manpower Services Commission, who grips them by the shoulder and spins them round savagely to face the real world.

All these caricatures are nonsense, of course; but pervasive and influential nonsense. They are fostered, not only by that brand of crude partisan feminism which claims superior moral qualities for the female sex, but — ironically — by the style of the first woman British prime minister herself. It is a style which refuses to combine realism with compassion, or the resolute approach with tolerance. "If you want competence," she seems to say, "you need somebody with none of the traditional female virtues, and I have proved that a woman can do without them as well as any man. You need somebody hard and unrelenting, stubborn and arrogant; you need an Iron Lady, or (she might say if she had read the play) a Shui Ta."

Thus she draws converts to three doctrines I am sure she does not espouse: that capitalism will inevitably collapse through its own internal contradictions, that women can achieve power only if they appear more aggressive than men, and that humane government in a free enterprise democracy is a pipe-dream. Marxism, sexism and cynicism. What an achievement! The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

Enter Super Rat, and the ground heaves

most of them anti-coagulants that cause death from internal bleeding. Scientists at the Ministry's laboratory at Tolworth, near Surbiton, are working on the possibility of using other more toxic poisons. But at present these can be used only under licence, because of the potential risk to other wildlife, farm animals and even humans.

At present the rats themselves are not thought to be a significant danger to human health. But farmers are worried that if they continue to breed at their present explosive rate, they could devastate crops and grain stores and spread diseases to animals.

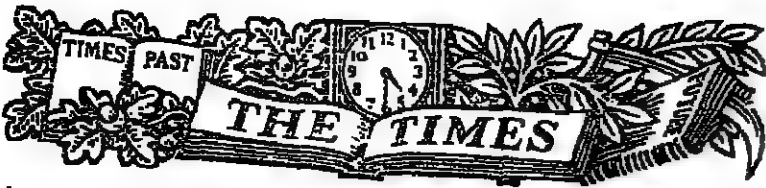
"We have struggled with all sorts of poisons, including one which is still advertised as killing Warfarin-

resistant rats". Mr Giles Rowsell, who farms two miles from Sutton Scotney, says: "All I can say is that it certainly doesn't kill ours."

The invasion of Mr Rowsell's farm began after the wet summer of 1981, when the rats began attacking autumn-sown crops in the fields. "We had to re-sow several acres completely and, when we went out and looked at the fields at night under headlights, the whole ground seemed to be moving. You wouldn't dare get out of the car."

He succeeded in bringing the infestation under control by the use of a new poison, Brodifacoum, under a Ministry-approved testing scheme. But, because of an accident by a farmer in Berkshire, which

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CAN PAY, MUST PAY

In an inflationary world it seems that the lender is always wrong and the borrower is always right. What else can explain in the field of international debt that it is always the lenders who blame the borrowers, either for lending them too little or too much? Borrowers seem to consider that they are in the right both to borrow too much, and to repay too little.

We should not be surprised, therefore, this week to have received a characteristic message from the Latin American debtors, delivered by the Ecuador foreign minister on a tour through Europe. The message is that this year's tactic is to co-operate with creditors rather than to confront them. The debtors, as one might imagine, are calling for a reduction in interest rates and in the charges levied for rescheduling, and for a stretching of maturities where these threaten to bunch.

How nice for the naughty bankers and nervous governments of the west to know that the bubble they jointly helped to create by inflationary financing is not now going to burst in their faces. The Latin American countries owe the United States, Europe and Japan more than 200 billion pounds in debt. The big three, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, between them will be looking for gross borrowings of more than 35 billion pounds this year, expected to rise to more than 100 billion pounds by the end of the decade. Most of them will be repaid only by taking up further loans to help honour existing obligations. A bunch of maturing loans will occur towards the end of the decade. Latin America's profligate absorption of bank funds has already meant that, according to the latest figures from the Bank for International Settlements, the amount of truly voluntary lending to less developed countries had shrunk to only two billion dollars in the third quarter of 1983. The rest was pre-empted by big borrowers, wanting more of the same.

The scale of Latin America's debt is more significant in relation to the overall funds the developed world has available to lend to the less developed world, than in relation to Latin America's capacity to meet its obligations. Historically it has been more extended in the past than it is now. When the volume of debt and the cost of servicing it is related to GNP, rather than to export earnings, the burden and cost are often less in those countries than before world war one, when they were regarded as first-class risks. Nevertheless, the negotiations about debts have always been coloured by the implication that the debtors might not pay because they cannot.

At the height of banking fears about less developed countries' debts, President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka said, "Developed countries should wipe out all the debts of the developing countries and start afresh. We just can't pay".

That attitude still permeates the question of international debt. It is skilfully exploited by the borrowers. It is willingly

propagated by the banks and the international financial institutions whose operations depend, frankly, on a confidence trick which might not survive the collapse of confidence in the banking system which could result from this bluff being called.

In the Latin American context one can still hear voices cautioning that it is no good flogging a dead horse — in other words, "Give them the money", even if that should mean depriving more prudent would-be borrowers of the opportunity to use such a loan more constructively.

The attitude can be summed up by the saying, "Can't pay, won't pay". That has been the rhetoric of international borrowers when faced with their obligations, but it is not the reality for many of them. Sri Lanka, when Mr Jayewardene made his threat, was a mere 1.5 billion dollars in debt and had just experienced a period of public profligacy while its important rubber and tea estates still languished unproductively under nationalisation. The capital value of Mexico's national oil company, for instance, is at least twice the value of its external debt, yet it has not been suggested that Mexico should dip into these reserves to avoid default.

In most debtor countries, therefore, though the rhetoric may be, "Can't pay, won't pay", the reality behind the negotiations about rescheduling is, "Can pay, won't pay". The unwillingness to meet debt obligations is matched by an unwillingness to pursue policies which constitute the kind of recognizable good housekeeping without which no local bank manager would contemplate lending money to a customer.

This should involve the encouragement rather than the discouragement of direct investment, with freedom to remit dividends. It should show some capacity for setting aside contingency reserves during periods of growth as in the 1960s and early 1970s. It should entail a readiness to provide collateral guarantees for loans in the form of some share in public assets. It should certainly consist of economic and social policies which would command the confidence of the lender in local institutions, so that western banks are not always lured into seeking sovereign guarantees and by so doing inevitably politicizing all economic activity in the country concerned.

The debt question is thus less of a crisis than its practitioners maintain, since their ability to pay primarily rests with themselves and the kind of economic choices they make. Western governments could certainly make a more constructive contribution to this question by themselves reducing tariffs on the products of less developed countries. That coupled with a reduction in interest rates would be a far more effective device than continuing to lend them money.

The real victims of this over-borrowing are those provident developing countries who are

now being penalized because funds which they could use constructively for development are still being channelled into areas which have proved to be unreliable yet continue to find favour with bankers. The rescue operations which flutter through the financial pages with such hideous regularity thus do not serve the general interest of world development. They serve the interest of a few profligate developing countries whose governments have pursued unsound policies to the point where they can virtually blackmail their creditors. They serve the interests of the creditors, also, who charge higher rates for re-scheduling and luxuriate in the view that sovereign lenders will not default.

The debt crisis is a bankers' crisis since it concerns all bankers trying to escape from facing up to the truth that their previous decisions were wrong. They are now making new loans to debtors, without any further collateral guarantees, in the pretence that the original loans are still performing satisfactorily enough to justify both old and new money. They have lived rich in the comfortable security provided by the idea of sovereign borrowers, and the impossibility of default. They have grown careless in assessing risks. Why, then, should banks be bailed out by anybody else, let alone the taxpayer? The banks are reluctant to admit to their previous folly and poor judgment by writing down the value of their assets in line with the questionable value of their debts, but that reluctance should not become the taxpayer's problem.

Sir Alan Walters, lately Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser and now in Washington, has calculated that the nine largest American banks which carry most of the Latin American debt could write down the value of their loans by 25 per cent without causing unbearable frictions in the American banking system. They would, of course, have to expose their shareholders to the consequences of these bad decisions. No wonder they are reluctant to do so; but that is not to say that they cannot do so. They have it in their power, as much as the borrowing countries do in theirs, to cope with the consequences of the earlier lending/borrowing spree. With the banks, as much as with their debtors, it is a question of "Can pay, won't pay".

We need not be stampeded into action to help either lenders or borrowers since they are perfectly capable of taking the required measures themselves once they are firmly brought face to face with the fact that nobody else is going to bail them out. The borrowers must pursue economic and social policies which depend more on attracting and keeping direct investment in their economies; the lenders by bringing their whole banking business into order, writing down bad debts, restoring their capital base and rearranging payment of their loans to big borrowers even when that involves great cost to themselves and their shareholders. It only does so on account of previous decisions for which they should be held responsible.

SOLIDARITY VERSUS SECURITY

At today's Commons debate on GCHQ there will be much talk from both sides of the house about the Government's mis-handling of the affair. It is true that the announcement and its aftermath have shown up a ministerial maladroitness which has been deftly exploited by the Government's critics. But it would be superficial to concentrate on the handling, one way or the other, when the heart of the matter concerns questions of national security. It is those which should not be forgotten.

The argument is over whether such a sensitive intelligence gathering institution as Cheltenham is endangered by its servants belonging to trade unions, and therefore being ultimately subject to trade union discipline and open to contacts with fellow trade unionists. On the evidence of the past few years when disruption has occurred, the Government quite rightly took the view that such membership exposed the intelligence operation to unacceptable risks.

The trade unions have opposed that decision, first by claiming that the disruption was not as serious as the government claimed (both sides contradicting the claims made at the time of the 1981 strike) and latterly by offering guarantees that if workers at Cheltenham were allowed to retain their union member-

ship, the trade unions' national organizations would underwrite individual no-strike agreements for their members.

The government found this guarantee unacceptable since it seemed to permit some continued involvement of the national trade union organizations in the affairs of Cheltenham, when its purpose, for national security reasons, had been to insulate GCHQ entirely and permanently from any professional contact with the outside world — trade unions or otherwise. Moreover it would have left the government only with a trade union guarantee that Cheltenham would not be subject to disruption and, in spite of Mr McCall's claim yesterday on the BBC that such a guarantee would be "absolute", the record of trade union guarantees should not inspire one with any confidence as a basis on which to conduct sensitive intelligence operations.

There the matter might have rested until put to the test on March 1, the deadline by when the workers at Cheltenham have to decide whether to take one thousand pounds and leave the union, be moved elsewhere or be sacked. The government claimed that a substantial majority would take a substantial majority would sign, many having done so already. The affair thus might have ended with some adminis-

trative untidiness, concerning those who refused to take the one thousand pounds, and some kind of moral victory for the trade unions. Clearly the trade unions have decided not to risk that eventuality, and are now encouraging workers throughout the whole movement to break their contracts in a show of solidarity with workers at Cheltenham.

The trade union movement has thus provided convincing proof for the Prime Minister in her argument that, when it comes to it, the demands of trade union solidarity tend to become paramount in the trade unionist's mind, above the law, above contract, and thus above the needs of national security. Tomorrow's disruption throughout the country may or may not be noticeable to most people as they go about their business. But the House of Commons should certainly take note of it in advance. If the trade unions are prepared to encourage everybody else to break their contracts to help give some coercive weight to their arguments with ministers about Cheltenham, they cannot really be trusted not to do the same one day again at Cheltenham itself. Whatever the handling or mishandling of the affair by ministers, therefore, the trade unionists' arguments are now wholly discredited.

Making the grades for university

From Professor D. C. Smith, FRS
Sir, The figures used by Mr Butt in his article (February 16) need further comment. The statement that there will be 480,000 undergraduates and postgraduates in higher education in the 1990s is misleading, both because reliable data for making such a forecast are not available for the non-university sector of higher education and because the size of the student population will vary from year to year during the 1990s.

What is certain is that, mainly for demographic reasons, demand for university places will not decline in line with falling total numbers of 18-year-olds. Independent studies published by the Royal Society and by other bodies show that home demand for university entrance at undergraduate level can be expected to remain roughly at 1982 levels until 1989, then to fall by 15 to 20 per cent by 1995, and then to rise again.

The net fall in demand during the 1990s will be of the order of 6 to 8 per cent. (The total 18-year-old population, by contrast, will fall by 11 per cent during 1982-89, and by a further 27 per cent by 1995.)

These predictions assume the absence of factors discouraging young persons from applying to university, which of course cannot be taken for granted. Up to 1980/81 an average 54 per cent of all home applicants for undergraduate places at university were successful.

In 1981/82, the first year of major Government cuts in universities, the success rate dropped to 49.4 per cent, in 1982/83 to 46.3 per cent and in 1983/84 to 44.3 per cent. Had pre-1981 success rates been maintained, some 34,000 extra home students would have won places during these three years. So far, however, demand has remained buoyant, despite the decline in success rate.

Emmanuel College's initiative is unlikely to increase significantly the pressure on sixth-formers to achieve good A-level grades; the great majority of university places are already allocated on the basis of A-level grades, head teachers' reports and interviews.

The important issue is to make best use of the nation's pool of talent. The falling success rate of university applicants in the last three years means that this pool of talent will not be developed to the same extent as it was during the 1970s.

The Government is now basing its plans for university expenditure in future years on its own minimum projections of future student demand, which are considerably below any independent projections. This has grave implications for the future of the university system and, ultimately, for the national wellbeing.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SMITH,
Biological Secretary and Vice-President,
The Royal Society,
6 Carlton House Terrace, SW1,
February 21.

Political funds
From Lord Houghton of Sowerby
Sir, William Rodgers (February 20) has taken you up on one point in your leader (February 18). May I raise another?

You question whether political parties who are unable to raise funds for survival without subsidies can claim to be democratic.

I know of no parliamentary democracy in Europe where that doctrine prevails. In our own country the majority of the only committee to examine this proposition (of which I was chairman) took a different view. While the two major political parties survive without state aid for their activities outside Parliament, who could truly call them democratic?

The Conservatives collect large sums of money from industry when companies debit their shareholders' funds without consent. Labour depends largely upon political levies in trade unions which, you say, are "as voluntary as a benevolence sought by a Stuart king".

In this way the great divide in British politics is financed. In this way, too, is preserved the palpable fiction in our system that political parties can claim mandate and power when many more electors have rejected them than supported them at the general election.

I am, Sir,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,
House of Lords,
February 20.

Joy from transplants

From Sir Michael Woodruff
Sir, It seems inconceivable that anyone who has witnessed and shared the joy of people who have received what Professor Cairne has called "a gift of life" in the form of an organ transplant, or the disappointment of those for whom no transplant has become available in time, could fail to be concerned about the need to increase the number of organs available for transplantation.

It seems inconceivable, too, that anyone could fail to understand why transplant surgeons who have felt driven to remove a kidney from a healthy volunteer donor when they could see no other way of saving the life of a brother, sister or child, should strive so hard to increase the availability of cadaver organs.

It is said that Mr Bernard Levin's recent article (February 17), grossly entitled "The post-mortem body shop", gives no expression to these concerns.

Despite the grave defects in his article, however, I side with Mr Levin in opposing the proposal to change the law relating to the

Consequences of GCHQ decision

From Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP for Stamford and Spelling (Conservative)

Sir, The apparently final decision of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to continue the ban on individual trade union membership at GCHQ at Cheltenham is a great mistake. It could be one of those political watershed after which nothing is quite the same.

Edward Heath, and his then Solicitor General, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had it in 1970. The 1970 Trade Union Bill, drafted by Sir Geoffrey, was such a watershed. The Government had to kill off its own Act. It was too strong, too dry, too ill-considered. The 1974 election was lost by the Conservatives on trade union issues; the trade union Bill was the start of the rot.

The present Prime Minister with Mr James Prior and Mr Norman Tebbit, her Ministers of Employment in the last parliament, was gradual and sensible in the introduction of trade union reform. Firm but fair.

Following the heavy Labour loss at the general election the trade unions have moved towards acceptance of what the Government was doing, seeking only to influence rather than stand aside and lining up only with Labour.

All this may well go with Cheltenham. It could be the 1970 Bill — a new cause célèbre — all over again. It may be that this will prove to be the banana skin of the Government's own placing which will remain there for the rest of this Parliament. And, of course, this matter has been under consideration long enough for the Government to know that many Conservative MPs and others have warned of likely consequences.

The Government are right to seek

Police powers

From Mr C. Wegg-Prosser

Sir, I have been regularly attending the meetings of the standing committee on the Second Police and Criminal Evidence Bill on behalf of Justice. For twelve years I have been a member of the executive committee of Justice and was chairman of its committee on wrongful imprisonment which reported in 1982.

For nearly 40 years I have been a solicitor actively engaged in criminal practice and for ten years was a member of the Council of the Law Society. Having written much on the police, I am proud to count many members of the police service among my friends.

On the basis of my experience, I warmly welcome the views expressed by Geoffrey Bindman in his article about the proposed powers to detain, published on February 20. I would like, however, to add one vital point.

Prolonged detention for questioning can itself bring about a miscarriage of justice. This has been the experience of Justice in investigating cases over many years. The recent BBC *Rough Justice* programme highlighted this in the Livesay case, where a mother

Critics of modern music

From Mrs Elizabeth Roche

Sir, While it is impossible not to sympathise with Mr John Lambert's complaint (February 21), it is also impossible to deny that the articles to which he and his fellow-signatories object may well be an uncomfortable yet just expression of the views of the musical public at large.

Taste in serious music is difficult if not impossible to measure, but it is perhaps not without significance that with one notable exception the music of the Second Viennese School and of Western Europe since 1945 occupies an infinitesimal proportion of Radio 3's two weekly request programmes. *Your Concert Choice* and *Your Midweek Choice* (in 1983 the former was represented by just one work by Schoenberg).

The exception is Britten, who with four performances in 1983 came twenty-fifth out of the 217 composers requested at least once during the year. That the listening public is not, however, indifferent to all music composed since 1900 is proved by the popularity of Elgar and Vaughan Williams (who shared eighth place with Mendelssohn).

Shostakovich (who shared thirteenth place with Liszt) and Walton (who shared fifteenth place with Vivaldi, Schumann and Saint-Saëns), Frank Bridge, Delius, Holst, Janacek and Prokofiev are among other twentieth-century figures requested three or more times during the year.

The overall pattern of requests in this and previous years suggests that they are likely to be a fair mirror of Radio 3 listeners' preferences; it is also strikingly similar to that

revealed by an analysis of gramophone records issued since 1962. It is, of course, a matter of concern that so much of the music of this century has failed to achieve wide popularity. What is especially curious is that where the Second Viennese School is concerned the situation seems to have remained almost unchanged for 50 or 60 years — it still attracts comments of the kind made by those who attacked the BBC for championing so-called "Central-European extremism" in the 1920s and 1930s.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH ROCHE,
26 Beech Grove,
Ushaw Moor,
Co Durham,
February 21.

Promises at the font

From Mr Donald M. Clarridge

Sir, "Buckingham Palace" is quite right this time: godparents are indeed a private matter for the parents. Let us hope it gets the other matter right this time. Baptisms, even royal ones are not a private event.

The world witnessed the marriage vows of Prince Charles and his bride. How much better for us all to hear the baptismal promises on behalf of a royal child as the Church of England directs. We could well benefit from such an example.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. CLARRIDGE,
11 Haldon Road,
Exeter,
Devon,
February 21.

to end a trade union negotiating shop at Cheltenham. But to tell individuals there, whom successive governments have encouraged to join trade unions, that they cannot be union members, even when they accept that such membership will have no negotiating clout, is not only absurd but it is also disturbingly restrictive on the very freedoms GCHQ is there to preserve.

The hard line the Government took was justified only in order to get a copper-bottomed deal from the trade unions. They should have picked up the deal they were offered.

They will have to live with the consequences of not doing so and, I believe, those consequences will be there for the rest of this Parliament. And that is sad when it could and should have been otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LEWIS,
House of Commons, SW1,
February 24.

Royal broadcasts

From Lord Blake

Sir, Mr Enoch Powell asks (February 23) when the convention that ministers do not advise upon or take responsibility for the Queen's Christmas and Commonwealth Day messages was "declared".

Conventions are always declared. They can grow from long usage, as has occurred in this case. Mr Powell also asks what ministers accept responsibility for the convention "remembering that advice that is not requisite is also advice". But most constitutional experts agree that there are, and long have been, matters (a few) on which the Crown does not need to take ministerial advice.

If ministerial advice is not needed, ministerial advice that it is not needed is also not needed. Yours faithfully,
BLAKE,
House of Lords,
February 23.

Soviet ceremonial

From Mr Christopher A. P. Binns

Sir, I would like to make one or two supplementary points in connexion with your leader of February 15, "The opium of the people", in which you cite my work on Soviet ceremonial. Firstly, it would be incorrect to assert, as you do, that "ideological content is wholly absent" in the new ceremonies introduced under Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

While explicit ideological formulation is less prominent in secular weddings, name-givings and funerals, in ceremonies which focus upon the individual's place in the group (such as the "Initiation into the working class" ceremony) it is usually quite prominent, and even more so in the new festivals devoted to particular professional groups ("Builder's Day", etc). My point was that, whatever the ideological content, it is not perceived by the participants as the main point of the occasion, but only as a formal duty, like a religious absolution.

Secondly, it should be stressed that this attention to ceremonial form is not just an occasional manifestation linked with major events in Soviet public or private life, but pervades the whole of Soviet everyday public life; it is indeed a fundamental mechanism of Soviet politics and society. The obsession with rule-governed ceremonial makes the absence of constitutional ground-rules at vital points in the political process, nowhere more obvious than at a time of leadership succession.

The enormous resources still devoted to political socialization or "agitprop", of which the ceremonies and festivals form just a part, are designed to produce not ideological conviction but a correct observance of public form, a public demonstration of political loyalty which binds the participants by the very act of public commitment, and in this aim the effort has been quite successful.

Yours sincerely,
C. A. P. BINNS,
University of Manchester,
Manchester.

Death in Sri Lanka

From the Chancellor of the University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

Sir, May I correct your reference in your report of January 17 to last July's racial disturbances in Sri Lanka?

It is unfortunately true that one of this university's lecturers was attacked and stabbed by a mob. However he died while under medical treatment, and was definitely not murdered in his hospital bed.

Though the distinction may seem a minor one, any rumour which contributes to ethnic hatreds is to be deplored — especially as the facts in this case could have been readily checked by a phone call to myself or the Vice-Chancellor.

I might mention that not a single Tamil student or lecturer was injured or harassed on this campus, and the behaviour of both staff and student body was exemplary.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR C. CLARKE, Chancellor,
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka,
Katubedda, Sri Lanka.

Cross words

From Mr Vivian Vale

Sir, Dr Charles Cruickshank's invasion (February 6) has elicited all too few examples of lexicographers' self-indulgence. Perhaps, then, we should record just one instance of their self-mortification? I refer to that very definition by the Scots editor of Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary under *Leal*, *Land of the* — "Paradise, not Scotland". Deleted, alas, from the 1972 edition.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIAN VALE,
The University of Southampton,
Department of Politics,
Southampton.

Time for talks on Falklands

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Mr Monk (February 24) says, on behalf of the Falkland Islands Government, that it is "too early" for talks even about "links" between the islands and Argentina.

The islanders' intransigence when British governments, Labour and Tory, sought an agreement with Argentina that preserved in essence their right to self-determination was a major cause of the spilling of so much blood.

It would be a tragedy if both governments had learned their lesson and the islanders had not. It is time to talk.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords,
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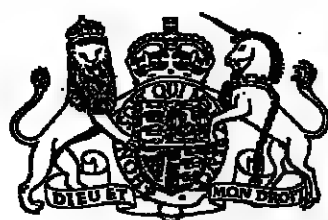
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VIVIAN VALE,
The University of Southampton,
Department of Politics,
Southampton.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 25: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, arrived at Gatwick Airport. London this morning from The Gambia.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lucas of Chilworth (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport. London this morning upon the departure of The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and bade farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

February 26: Mr George Gordon and Mr Philip Greenaway had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 26: The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, Mr David Roycroft and Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, arrived at Heathrow Airport. London this morning from the Royal Air Force VC10 aircraft from Brunei.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 25: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Association for Gifted Children, this morning visited Merseydale and Wirral Branch at Paddington Comprehensive School. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness opened Twickenham Green Housing Development and the new Sports Hall at Hutton College, Knowsley, Liverpool.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Howard Page was in attendance.

February 26: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present at a Gala Evening "If They Could See Me Now" in aid of the Association for Spina Brilla and Hydrocephalus, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Solving the great inflation mystery

Having dropped from 20 per cent to 5 per cent or less in three years, where is Britain's inflation bound? Since 1982, we have been lulled and encouraged by surprisingly good news on prices. Almost all the leading forecasters have had to lower their projections in line with official forecasts originally derided as too optimistic. Even Treasury optimism has occasionally been surpassed by events. The Treasury is still at the cheerful end of the forecasting range: its latest published forecast puts inflation at 4½ per cent by the end of the year. But its next forecast, to be published with the Budget, must look further ahead.

The two most established independent forecasters have now offered their views of where existing policies are leading. On output, there is a dull consensus that recovery will see us through 1984, although 1985 looks rather weaker. It is on prices that they are interestingly different. The London Business School today forecasts an inflation rate of five-point something per cent for each of the four years 1984-87. The National Institute of Social and Economic Research, however, last Friday suggested inflation would be nearly 7 per cent, and still rising, by the end of this year.

This seemingly modest difference is tremendously important. If the economy were to follow the National Institute's forecast, the Government's scorecard of economic performance would be looking very black by 1985.

Trust in forecasters' view of the future has to be based on their interpretation of the past. Conveniently, the LBS today published an analysis of why inflation has fallen faster than it expected. This is doubly useful, first because the LBS espouses what it calls "eclectic Keynesianism", which could as well be described as "malleable monetarism" and allows almost every conceivable influence on prices to be discussed at some point. Second, because the thinking in the LBS is, once again, a helpful first approximation to the discussion in the Treasury.

The LBS's view is that in the long run it is the rate of monetary growth that determines inflation, working mainly through the exchange rate. A strong exchange rate lowers industry's input prices, but also, more importantly, sets a limit to the rate at which industry may raise output prices in an internationally competitive world. But this "transmission" takes time, and meanwhile all kinds of other influences matter: the pressure of real domestic demand on prices, or of unemployment on wages, for example.

What went wrong since 1981 argues the LBS, is that it misinterpreted the money numbers. Because they were rising faster than forecast, the LBS assumed the exchange rate would fall and inflation stay high. In fact, it says, the demand for money was shifting, making policy tighter than the money supply figures suggested. Going back to 1979, it finds its forecast remarkably accurate: prices rose 47.7 per cent in four years compared with a forecast of 46.9 per cent. Monetary growth was 20 per cent higher than forecast, but this excess was largely absorbed by that structural shift in money demand.

As the LBS frankly admits, this explanation-from-hindsight begs a huge question about the correct interpretation

of present and future money numbers. A mistake here, and the Government will either strangle the economy or unwittingly provide scope for an inflationary surge. Suppose, however, that the Treasury is reasonably successful in reading the numbers - that its new multi-target monetary policy, to be unveiled in the Budget, gives it the flexibility to achieve what Sir Geoffrey Howe used typically to describe as "steady but not excessive" downward pressure on the monetary aggregates. Then how should Sir Geoffrey's successor now interpret that aim?

There is a clear warning in the LBS's second miscalculation over the past four years, which it shared with the Treasury. Both were too optimistic about the economy's speed of adjustment to disinflationary pressure. When Britain's rising exchange rate put pressure on prices, this did not feed quickly through to costs. Many companies, in consequence, went out of business. Then, in the second phase, price pressures did force down the rise in labour costs, but were not nearly so effective in restraining wages.

Domestic pressures had much the same effect. When the exchange rate softened, the recessionary squeeze caused by tight government policies prevented manufacturers from pushing up prices again. But on the LBS's calculations, even the huge rise in unemployment over the past four years did not reduce the cumulative rise in earnings by more than 2 per cent.

Stood on its head, this finding could be thought rather cheering - suggesting that a modest fall in unemployment now will not lead to the significant rise in wage pressure forecast by the National Institute. But its main message is that even the drastic squeeze of the past four years has still not completely adjusted the economy to an inflation rate of 5 per cent or less.

It is for this reason that the LBS forecast shows no further fall in inflation, even if present policies are continued. It is much more significant for the Chancellor than the straightforward short-term inflation pessimism of the National Institute. The LBS offers, at first sight, a tempting vision: falling unemployment and stable single-figure inflation. But by its own reckoning, the stability is fragile - and, in any case, it is not good enough for Mr Lawson, whose declared aim is price stability.

It may be that the LBS is still too pessimistic. Even if it is not, the lesson of the past four years is that the Chancellor must try to disinflate in a slower and steadier fashion. Starting from 5 per cent he can afford to go more soberly. He has to give industry no room to accommodate wage pressures that are still strong; but if he goes faster than industry can follow, unemployment will jump again. This suggests a short-term Budget which encourages industrial expansion and investment without giving industry easy cash to waste on wage negotiations; and a medium-term strategy that tightens the monetary guidelines without any sudden jerk.

That is not an easy mixture, but then it has become increasingly clear that 1983-84 was a kind of mid-Lent Sunday in the long penitential haul towards price stability. The second stretch should be better anticipated, and so less painful. But Easter is not yet come.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

At last, the outlook is promising

When Mr Nigel Lawson presents his first full Budget on March 13 he will enjoy the rare advantage of doing so against the most favourable economic background which any Chancellor has faced for many years.

A timely improvement in inflation, public borrowing and money supply has strengthened the hope that an increase in the real burden of taxation, mooted in the Autumn Economic Statement, can now be avoided. This is very good news for a gilt-edged market which continues to be inhibited by daily reminders of the jaundiced state of American financial confidence and has also had one or two domestic worries: the possibility of excessive monetary growth resulting from buoyant personal sector bank borrowing, and fears, now averted, of a further overshoot in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

At the end of December, after nine months of the 1983/84 fiscal year, the cumulative PSBR had reached £10.1 billion. At that stage there was, quite understandably, a widespread expectation that the official £10 billion full-year target would be subject to a further overshoot.

However, the higher than expected Exchequer surplus of £2.6 billion in January, by reducing the cumulative total after ten months to £7.5 billion, has altered the thinking and raised hopes that the 1983/84 full-year out-turn may now be less than the target and could even emerge as low as £9 billion.

These helpful prognostications, reinforced by the tight government spending targets for the next three years revealed in last week's Public Expenditure White Paper, should improve Mr Lawson's chances of gaining

Geoffrey Finn

BUILDING SOCIETIES' GILT-EDGED HOLDINGS
(£ million market value)

End Year	Under 5 Years	5-15 Years	Over 15 Years	Total
1978	2,867	167	3	3,037
1979	3,413	376	3	3,792
1980	4,065	902	4	4,971
1981	4,708	1,459	2	6,169
1982	6,555	2,244	22	8,821
1983*	6,994	2,528	22	9,544

* At end of third quarter. Source: CSO Financial Statistics

a greater degree of credibility for his prospective £8 billion PSBR projection for 1984/85 that seemed possible a month or so ago.

However, despite this distinct improvement in the fiscal outlook it seems unlikely that the Budget will have much scope for a reduction in taxes. Indeed, the economy now appears to be growing under its own momentum without the need for additional fiscal stimulus.

As far as the gilt market is concerned, the most welcome framework would be one in which the Chancellor errs on the side of caution and takes no risks with his Budget arithmetic.

Barring accidents, a "neutral" safety-first Budget could pave the way for an early cut in the clearing banks' base lending rates. As far as mortgage rates are concerned, there had been a real hope that the Building Societies Association would feel able to recommend a reduction at its next council meeting after the Budget, on March 16.

However, this may well need to be deferred for further consideration in the light of the new proposals, announced on Thursday, to tax all future gains

made by building societies on their gilt-edged holdings at a "corporation tax" rate of 40 per cent, regardless of how low they have been held and irrespective of whether the gain consists of capital appreciation or of income.

This shock move by the Inland Revenue places the building societies on a similar footing to the banks, who pay 52 per cent on all gains, however derived. Thus, although the Societies will enjoy a so-called "concessional" tax rate of 40 per cent, they will henceforth lose the extremely valuable advantage which they have hitherto enjoyed, in common with most other non-bank investors, of treating capital gains on gilt holdings held for more than 12 months as exempt from capital gains tax.

Societies, which in aggregate are substantial holders of gilts estimated at up to 25 per cent of their investment philosophy and to adjust to a new status of being treated as traders in gilts rather than as longer-term investors.

Bearing in mind that extremely substantial gilt purchases by building societies have materially assisted the

authorities to fulfil their funding requirements in recent years, it remains to be seen how this latest change in the basis of taxation will affect the pattern and structure of the funding programme.

Some significant price and yield adjustments in various maturity sectors and coupon categories occurred last Friday to reflect the new tax regime for these important market participants. However, once the building societies have become accustomed to this fundamental change, the market should settle down and, if anything, experience an even greater degree of daily turnover.

Those prepared to subscribe to the view that interest rates will fall later in the year should find no shortage of high yielding opportunities in the various maturity sectors of the market.

High tax payers will naturally favour low coupon shorts such as Exchequer 2½ 1987 which was marked down sharply last Friday from 86¼ to 85, where it gives a grossed-up net return to a 75 per cent taxpayer of 24.8 per cent.

Lower taxpayers and tax-exempt investors such as pension funds should seek the relatively attractive gross redemption yields available on high coupon mediums and longs.

There is thus a wide variety of choice to suit most investors' needs. The domestic background, as I have pointed out, is promising enough but those massive US deficits, which have contributed to further recent weakness in American Treasury bonds, may well continue to act as a nagging impediment to the market's progress.

The author is a partner in the Stockbroker Rowe & Pitman

'Reckless' directors to face liability for company debts

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Fly-by-night company directors who leave a trail of debts and unhappy creditors, yet continue their businesses under new corporate names, are likely to find themselves personally responsible for their company's debts as a result of government plans to reform insolvency law. These will be outlined in a White Paper tomorrow.

Those deemed to have acted so recklessly that they are guilty of "wrongful trading" would be stripped of the privilege of limited liability, making it difficult for them to buy their old business from a liquidator and start again straight away.

The White Paper, which has emerged from the Cork report on insolvency, published in June 1982, is also expected to tackle the problem of "cowboy" liquidators. These cooperate in selling assets cheaply to failed directors, or associates, at the expense of small creditors.

The Government is likely to

recommend that liquidators will in future have to belong to a professional, self-regulating body or be licensed. At present, a liquidator requires few qualifications.

In another innovation, the trade department seems to have finally accepted the need for a new figure, called an administrator in the Cork report, who would be similar to a receiver and could carry on an ailing business in cases where the present law does not allow for a receiver and manager. He might also be appointed at an earlier stage than present receivers, so that there could be more of a business left to save.

Sir Kenneth Cork, the leading liquidator and prime mover behind the 1982 report, said at the weekend that he would be "broadly satisfied" if these reforms became law.

However, as some observers have feared, government action is understood to fall far short of

the hundreds of wide-ranging technical reforms suggested in the 448-page Cork report. The report had said that insolvency law would "fall into even greater decay and be regarded with contempt by society" without urgent legislation.

The Cork report had three main aims: to keep more failing businesses as going concerns, to gain a better deal for small creditors - both consumers and small suppliers - who are sometimes the worst victims of liquidations, and to make the personal bankruptcy laws simpler and more efficient.

It had long been expected that the law of personal bankruptcy might require separate legislation from that on company insolvency. However, the Government appears likely to choose a more modest measure, partly to save legislative time - when the Gower proposals on investor protection are also vying for attention

- and partly because important aspects of the Cork reforms would challenge powerful vested interests in Whitehall and the City.

The most important likely casualty is the proposal that at least 10 per cent of a failed company's assets should be reserved for the liquidator to protect and make payments to small unsecured creditors, who are currently at the end of the queue.

The report recommended that public agencies should no longer have prior rights to collect tax, V.A.T. or rates and that, in return, banks should give up some of the rights attached to floating charges.

Sir Kenneth says he is particularly hoping that the "blackmailing priority" will be taken away from utilities that jump the queue of creditors by threatening to cut off telephones or electricity.

Furniture group plans placing

By Jonathan Clare

Brown Bear, the furniture company started by Mr Richard Northcott who sold his Dodge do-it-yourself City chain to FW Woolworth for £20m, is expected to complete arrangements for a private share placing to raise £3m in the next 10 days.

The furniture company expects to place about one-third of its shares, probably with Scottish institutions because of its Scottish base, which would give it a nominal value of £9m.

The possibility of using the Business Expansion Scheme to encourage investors, which was considered initially, has been dropped because it would preclude a public flotation for several years.

No firm plans for a public quote have been drawn up, but the directors are considering it. The £3m will be used to refurbish existing stores and open 15 new ones. Two of the existing eight stores will be closed.

Brown Bear will aim to site its stores next to Harris Queensway and MFI shops, but it says it will be complementary rather than competitive with them.

Projected sales for the year to September are running at a rate of £12m per annum. This figure is expected to increase to more than £20m by 1987. The shops range from 20,000 sq ft to 40,000 sq ft and sell both furniture and furnishings. Unlike Queensway and MFI the emphasis is on colour, design and presentation.

Meanwhile, Aston Villa Football Club has become involved in a company which is also seeking outside investors this week, but which unlike Brown Bear is planning to take advantage of the Business Expansion Scheme.

Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank, is offering 1.3 million shares for subscription at £1.80 each in Little Aston Hospital, a £6.24m company which is to build a 50-bed private hospital.

Support for common policy on energy

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce is to throw the support of its 50,000 member companies behind a European Parliament resolution calling for a common energy policy, funded by a levy on imported energy in the EEC.

The European Parliament resolution calls for a harmonization of energy pricing within the EEC, joint funding for research into new energy sources and conservation and standardization of relevant plant and equipment.

The resolution also suggests that the EEC should use its economic muscle by negotiations jointly with energy producers such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The energy policy would be financed from a levy of about 1 per cent imported energy, which is among the few EEC imports not covered by a levy or duty.

The association's main reason for supporting the resolution is its call for common energy pricing. It argues that British industry pays about 40% more for electricity than its continental competitors, particularly the French.

Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the association, and a member of the European Parliament, says: "In the longer term it is crucial that if the EEC is to work for all its members we should have a common energy policy which in turn could lead to a common industrial policy."

'Privatize pensions' call

State pensions should be privatized, according to the Bow Group, the Conservative Party's pressure group.

High unemployment and growing numbers of elderly people means that the present system can only be maintained if contributions increase to 22 per cent of earnings in the next 40 years, it says.

In a written submission today to the Government's inquiry into the future of state pensions, it says people should pay directly into private pension or insurance funds.

Under the group's proposals, the unemployed would be "credited" in to a private scheme by the state.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fleet board prepares for showdown

Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier and owner of Associated Communications Corporation, flies into London today for a routine mid-week board meeting of Lord Grade's former television and films empire.

Mr Holmes à Court owns just over 9 per cent of Fleet Holdings, the newspaper group, and is reported to be contemplating some pressure on the board now headed by Lord Matthews.

Lord Matthews has said little about the arrival of his former ACC adversary. But Mr Ian Irvine, chief executive at Fleet, has said the directors would resist any attempt by Mr Holmes à Court to obtain a boardroom place.

● Fifty office jobs disappear for every one created by new technology, according to a survey carried out in the Midlands by officials of the white collar union Apex. Union members in more than 90 per cent of the companies surveyed said they already had some form of office automation.

Sealink bid worth £70m

Sealink ferries could be valued at between £70m and £100m in a bid by a consortium led by National Freight, Sir Peter Thompson, chairman of National Freight, said over the weekend. National Freight's intention would be to merge with Sealink within five years and seek a stock market quotation.

Mr Richard Hannah, of the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, estimates that Sealink's £6.5m 1982 losses turned into a £4.5m pretax profit last year and could rise to £5m this year.

● Cluff Oil has sent shareholders in Oil & Associate Investment Trust a pamphlet designed with Saatchi & Saatchi, in an attempt to persuade them to accept Cluff's takeover bid by Thursday, the first acceptance date.

ECONOMIC DIARY

TODAY - Report on public sector balance sheet from Institute for Fiscal Studies.

WEDNESDAY - Overseas trade for January; Treasury Select Committee report on the head of the Government Accounting Service.

Thursday - Overseas travel and tourism for December; provisional unemployment and vacancies for February; December energy trends.

FRIDAY - UK official reserves for February; fourth quarter company liquidity.

BOARD MEETINGS

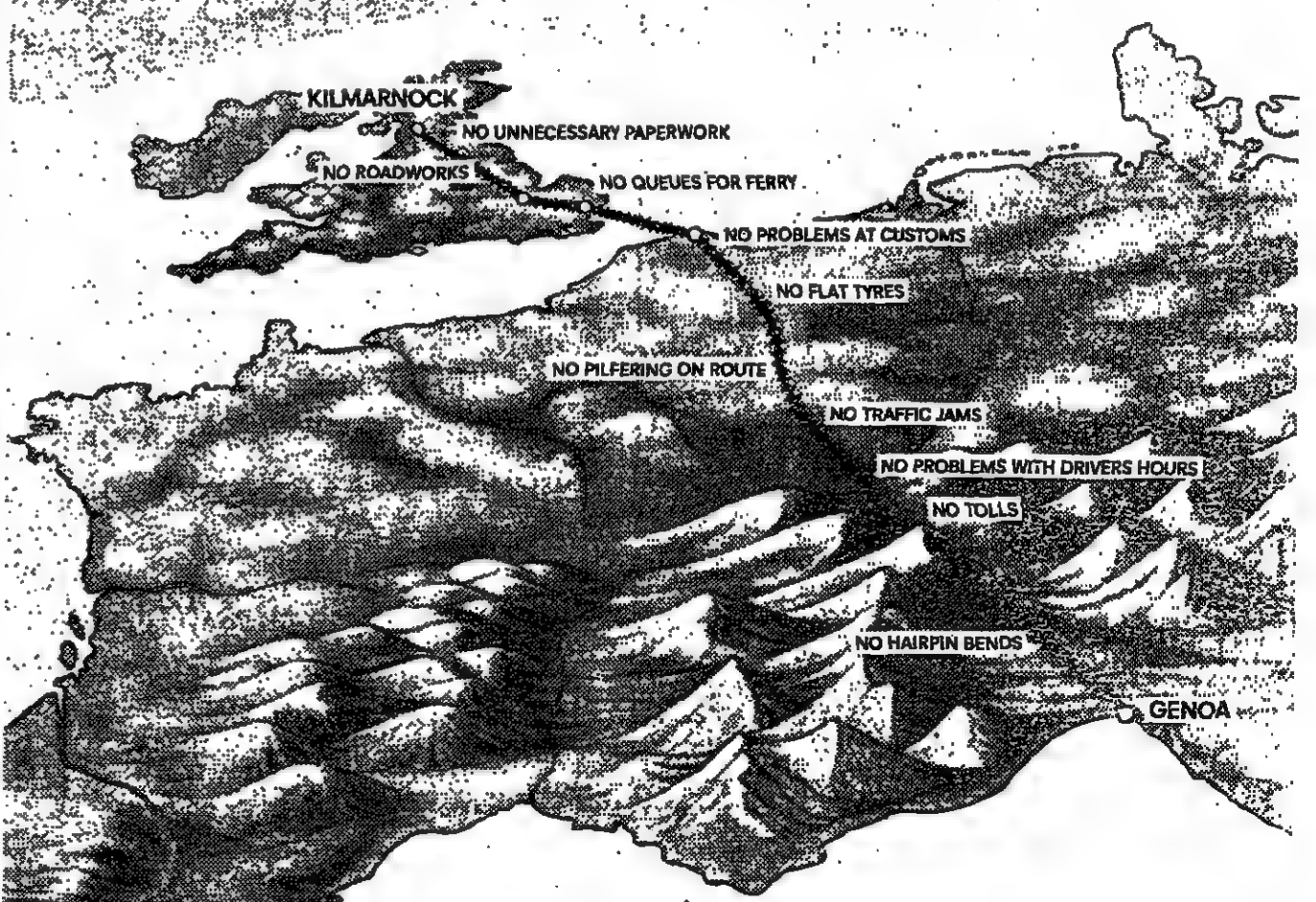
TODAY - Interims: Apex Properties, Continental Microwave, Fil Group, Interurope Technology Services, Jos Holdings (results expected tomorrow), Kenyon Securities and Michael Peters Group. Finals: With Sonesson AB and Vickers.

TOMORROW - Interims: Amstrad Consumer Electronics, Blagden Industries, Industrial Finance and Investment Corp and Raine Industries. Finals: First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Bank, Donald Macpherson, Miss World and TSL Thermal Syndicate.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Arbutnot Govt. Securities Trust, Benford Group (second interim), Cope Almond, Wm Jackson & Sons, Johnson Matthey (quarterly), Unilever and VW Thermax. Finals: Edmond Holdings, General Accident, Marley, Olives Paper Mill and SKF.

THURSDAY - Interims: Consolidated Plantations and Mitchell Cotts. Finals: Bracken Mines, Consultants (Computer & Financial), DJ Security Alarms, GIRA Group, Kennedy Brookes, Kinross Mines, Law Debenture Corp., Leslie Gold Mines, Royal Insurance, Taverne Rutledge, Unsel Gold Mines and Winkelsaat Mines.

FRIDAY - Interims: Burnside Investments and Telefusion. Finals: Algemene Bank Nederland, BSR Int, Derek Crouch and New Danan Oil Trust.



Johnnie Walker said yes to exporting with Speedlink when we said no, no, no.

Johnnie Walker asked us some tough questions when they first began thinking about exporting Red Label Scotch Whisky from Scotland to Italy by rail.

With Speedlink International, they asked, will there be any further customs clearance after they've sealed the wagons in Scotland?

No, said we.

Will there be any more paperwork? No, we answered, adding that there was likely to be less bums.

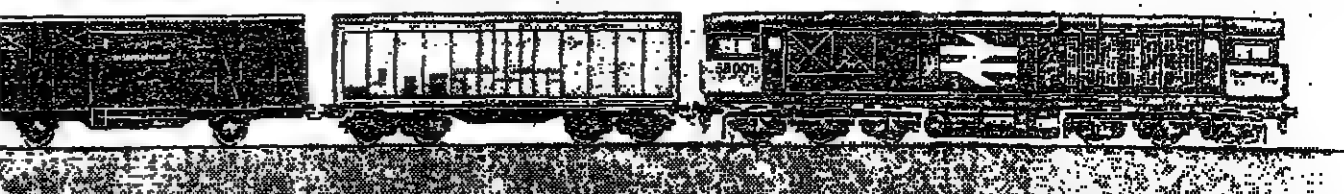
How about pilferage? And we said no again.

Will breakages be a problem? We shook our heads.

Now Johnnie Walker use 54-tonne High Capacity Wagons to export to Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Austria, where the rails are the most accepted form of freight distribution.

If you'd like to know more about Speedlink International, write to Richard Parkins at Eversholt House, 163-203 Eversholt Street, London NW1 1BG, or phone him on 01-387 9400 ext. 4219/3496.

Speedlink International



WALL STREET

PRICES & COMMENT

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, March 9. Contango Day, March 12. Settlement Day, March 19.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000
 1983/84
 The World's Top Companies
 Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.
 From bookshops at £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from
 Times Books Ltd., 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

STOCKS				BONDS				COMMODITIES				CURRENCY				INDEXES			
Symbol	Price	Chg	Yield	Symbol	Price	Chg	Yield	Symbol	Price	Chg	Yield	Symbol	Price	Chg	Yield	Symbol	Price	Chg	Yield
IBM	120.00	+0.25	4.50%	GOV	105.00	+0.10	3.50%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Microsoft	150.00	+0.50	5.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Apple	180.00	+0.75	5.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Amazon	200.00	+1.00	6.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google	220.00	+0.50	6.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Facebook	240.00	+0.25	7.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Twitter	260.00	+0.10	7.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
LinkedIn	280.00	+0.05	8.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Slack	300.00	+0.02	8.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Zoom	320.00	+0.01	9.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	340.00	+0.00	9.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	360.00	+0.00	10.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	380.00	+0.00	10.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	400.00	+0.00	11.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	420.00	+0.00	11.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	440.00	+0.00	12.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	460.00	+0.00	12.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	480.00	+0.00	13.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	500.00	+0.00	13.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	520.00	+0.00	14.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	540.00	+0.00	14.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	560.00	+0.00	15.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	580.00	+0.00	15.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	600.00	+0.00	16.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	620.00	+0.00	16.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	640.00	+0.00	17.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	660.00	+0.00	17.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	680.00	+0.00	18.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	700.00	+0.00	18.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	720.00	+0.00	19.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	740.00	+0.00	19.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	760.00	+0.00	20.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	780.00	+0.00	20.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	800.00	+0.00	21.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	820.00	+0.00	21.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	840.00	+0.00	22.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	860.00	+0.00	22.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	880.00	+0.00	23.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	900.00	+0.00	23.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	920.00	+0.00	24.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	940.00	+0.00	24.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	960.00	+0.00	25.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	980.00	+0.00	25.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
OneDrive	1000.00	+0.00	26.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Google Drive	1020.00	+0.00	26.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Dropbox	1040.00	+0.00	27.00%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Box	1060.00	+0.00	27.50%	Corp	110.00	+0.20	4.00%	WT	20.00	+0.05	1.50%	EUR	1.05	+0.00	0.50%	DJ	10000.00	+50.00	0.50%
Evernote	1080.00	+0.00	28.0																

Educational

London Business School

LECTURER IN PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

As part of its development in public sector teaching and research, the School is seeking applications for another post. Applicants should have an interest in the financial and economic working of public sector organisations. The candidates' principal discipline is of less importance than his or her subsequent work. Experience of the non-traditional area of public services—eg in local authorities, health, or other services would be particularly welcome.

The lecturer will be required to teach on the Master's degree and post experience courses. The School expects its teaching faculty to combine exceptional ability in research, relations with relevant professions, and teaching. Relevant consultancy is encouraged. Though the primary focus of the successful candidate will be in the public sector, an interest in the private sector will be an advantage, as this will fit the School's aim to provide courses embracing both sectors' needs.

Applications and enquiries should be sent in confidence to Professor M.E. Bentley, Chairman of the Institute of Public Sector Management, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA. Closing date Wednesday March 14th 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

REGIUS CHAIR OF MEDICINE
The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the Regius Chair of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen which falls vacant on April 1, 1985. It is expected that in addition to high professional standing and excellence in research, the new Regius Professor should have the capacity and the motivation for a role in the Department of Medicine, in the Faculty of Medicine and in the University as a whole.

A note of the Conditions of Appointment and Further Particulars may be obtained from:
The Secretary,
Scottish Education Department,
Room 3/114,
New Andrew House,
EDINBURGH EH1 3ST.
Five copies of applications, accompanied by the names of three referees, should be sent to the above address by April 9, 1984.

ORWELL PARK SCHOOL

Nacton, Ipswich (IAPS 195 boys)
We are still looking for a really good Science teacher/lecturer to teach French to Scholarship and CEE level. There are opportunities for the staff's personal interests to be shared with the boys both in games or the many extra-curricular activities. The excellent facilities can be used by staff in free time and the lovely surroundings make for a very pleasant working environment.
Single and married accommodation is available.
Burnham Scale 1 plus generous allowance + Government Superannuation.
Apply with C.V. and the names of two referees to the Headmaster.

NORLAND PLACE SCHOOL

162-166 Holland Park Avenue, London W11
Required for September 1984, experienced teacher to take charge of a class of 10-11 year old girls in conjunction with the position of Vice Principal.
Subjects required are either English/French or Mathematics/Science plus general subjects to Common Entrance Standard.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

COMPUTER SCIENCE GROUP
TWO TEMPORARY LECTURERS
IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE

Available for a period of two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Computer Science and Information Technology. The Computer Science Group is currently affiliated to the Mathematics Department and is developing Computer Science and Information Technology as a separate Department. Five lectureships are currently available in the Group and the successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Group.

Candidates should possess an honours degree and have postgraduate qualifications, or equivalent experience, in Computer Science. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No 904.

BISHOP CROFTS COLLEGE

TUTOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEACHING STUDIES

with special reference to the development of Science at the primary stage, required for September 1984.
The person appointed will be required to develop scientific studies in the B.S. and In-service programmes.

Details and application forms from the Principal, Bishop Crofts College, (Tel. No. 05522 27347)

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Geography from August 1, 1984. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Human Geography. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS1 1PL. Ref No 905.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for the above post for one year from 1 October 1984. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the field of Statistics. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, London, WC1E 6BT. Ref No 906.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

COMPUTER SCIENCE GROUP
TWO TEMPORARY LECTURERS
IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE

Available for a period of two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Computer Science and Information Technology. The Computer Science Group is currently affiliated to the Mathematics Department and is developing Computer Science and Information Technology as a separate Department. Five lectureships are currently available in the Group and the successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Group.

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The Times guide to career development Starting up or joining up

One of the major dilemmas in career planning is whether to opt for one of the big corporations (on the grounds that they offer opportunities on a larger scale) or to choose a smaller enterprise (because there will be the chance to make a bigger contribution more quickly. It is a problem which affects people at all the key decision points—first job, late 20's and mid-career—and clearly there is no single answer.

One of the interesting trends, especially for technologists, is the way that people are now starting to come out of the larger organisations to join smaller or start-up companies, because these offer more scope for personal involvement, and the opportunity to follow through one's ideas.

The burgeoning of new possibilities in fields like electronics, computing and biotechnology has produced individuals who are impatient when so many of their proposals are "dumped" because of corporate politics and who are prepared, therefore, to take the risk of pursuing their inventions the "small" way.

Applications and enquiries should be sent in confidence to Professor M.E. Bentley, Chairman of the Institute of Public Sector Management, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA. Closing date Wednesday March 14th 1984.

Following through

In America, of course, this is represented best in Silicon Valley, where an endless series of companies have generated themselves—often by small groups of researchers going off to set up on their own.

It's happening in Britain too. A recent outcrop from IBM is OTL, which was formed at the end of the 1970s by four development scientists who had a good idea for a new piece of office technology and decided to follow it up themselves. Now they have a staff of 200 (together with their own office block).

One of the founders, Bob Remington, commented: "One of the chief satisfactions is that one's 'hit rate' (ideas which are followed through) is obviously much greater with a small company especially if you are a Saunter. I was with IBM for 17 years, so I couldn't have been that unhappy there, but most people are aware that only a very small percentage of their ideas actually get into operation."

It seems that the larger an organization (and the more bureaucratic) the greater are the constraints and limitations. It is obvious that

The large corporation or a smaller company Edward Fennell looks at a key choice

unless chaos is to rule the only way for large organizations to function effectively is by being discriminating, encouraging specialization and concentrating their energies.

It is exactly this specialization and the accompanying controls which may not suit everyone, however. A mechanical engineer, for example, who joined the R & E section of a major company in the Midlands, soon became bored with the minute area in which he was operating. He became much happier when he switched to a small Cambridge-based consultancy where he was able to take whole projects through from beginning to end.

There is an obvious parallel in fields like retailing, where the High Street chain stores allow their management to run the organization of their shops but most of the major decisions about buying and marketing and the myriad of personnel, industrial relations and finance matters are dealt with by specialists at headquarters.

Of course in some cases centralization can be a great advantage. Bob Remington commented that IBM was great because he was buffered from all the routine mundane problems—he could just get on with concentrating on his science. In a smaller outfit you may have to take on a whole range of responsibilities which don't really interest you.

Corporate image

The biggest argument for starting a career with a big organization is that its training scheme and basic experience is likely to be much more useful than anything a small company can provide. It is well-established that small companies feed off the large corporations when it comes to picking up well-trained staff.

The culture of training provided by most of Britain's "blue chip" companies is such that their graduate trainees can usually move with no difficulty into other organizations, simply on the strength of having been through the Marks and Spencer, IBM

or ICI course. And, as a recent report from the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates commented, "many of those who go straight into employment (after graduating) will in practice be acquiring training and developing skills to fit them later for something else".

Perhaps one of the most teasing issues is the extent to which success (or at least satisfaction) depends on being able to subsume a personal sense of identity and direction within the progress of the company. The very best companies seem to be successful in breeding a keen loyalty in their staff—managers show pride in the way that their company rouses the opposition.

This may not suit everyone. The "dress regulations" (which used to be very strict at IBM for example) and which are still quite obvious in many companies, is just a small indication of the way that recruiters will often employ only those who will correctly reflect the corporate image.

In public sector organizations will pool-pool the suggestion that they have an "identikit" trainee or middle manager in view, but the reality may be different. It is almost inevitable that most selectors will recruit and promote in their own image, and it is only natural that the rewards should go to those who display keenness for the company's interests.

Small is suspicious

This comes easier to some than others, and whether it be at 22 or 35 the challenge can arise out of the depth of commitment one wants to make. The big corporation can move you round geographically and expect you to go to the other end of the country. But it can also provide the really long promotion ladders which provide the route to the top.

The small company offers greater scope for personal involvement and will offer the chance of making a bigger impact. But it may also bring with it higher risks and perhaps the feeling that one is stuck in the "minor league".

One of the features of British industrial society (and hence attitudes of people towards their own career development) is respect for the big and suspect the small.

Educational

THE SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Board to succeed the present Secretary, who will retire in January, 1985. The Board is seeking candidates with appropriate educational and administrative experience. The current salary is on a scale of £18,870, rising by four increments to £23,870.

Application forms and further particulars from:
The Secretary,
The South-East Regional Examinations Board,
2 and 4 Mount Ephraim Road,
ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent, TN11 1EU,
to whom completed applications should be returned by 31st March, 1984.

Applications and enquiries should be sent in confidence to Professor M.E. Bentley, Chairman of the Institute of Public Sector Management, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA. Closing date Wednesday March 14th 1984.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY

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THE HEADSHIP

of this ILEA (VA) non-denominational (SOT) 5 FE 11-18 comprehensive school in Hackney becomes vacant in September on the retirement of Miss Pamela Edwards, CBE. B.Sc. Roll 1984/5 c. 1,000. Burnham Group 11 plus Inner London Allowance. Joint Vith Form with nearby (SM) county comprehensive.

Applications by letter accompanied by full CV (CLOSING DATE 21st MARCH) to the Clerk to The Worshipful Company of Skinners (from whom further particulars obtainable), Skinners' Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 3SP.

FRENCHMAN HEIGHTS, ROWLEDGE, FARNHAM, SURREY

FRENCHMAN 2134
Headmaster: Alan Pattinson, M.A. Oxon.

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PROSPECTIVE PARENTS DAY FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1.30-4.30. Prep, Primary and Middle School Heads warmly welcome to attend (or arrange private visit). Headmaster gives full answers to questions and arranges to meet with parents.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THOSE AGED 11 TO 14 ON ENTRY. Will be held on Saturday, March 10th from 10.00-4.00.

SOME SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR ACADEMIC, MUSICAL OR ARTISTIC CANDIDATES OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY.

OUTSTANDING CANDIDATES FOR THE SIXTH FORM MAY GET SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION ON MARCH 10th.

Entry to the Sixth Form is by personal interview and school reports. A minimum of the O levels is required.

Further details and prospectus from Headmaster's Secretary.

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL

HOLT, NORFOLK

Young well qualified English specialist required for September to teach from 13+ to university scholarship level. A willingness to promote drama and the literary side of the school is expected. Applications in writing with full C.V. and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No 904.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS, ACCOUNTANCY AND INSURANCE

Temporary Lectureship
Applications are invited for a temporary post of Lecturer, with special reference to insurance, for a period of two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Insurance. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No 904.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from candidates with a proven record in any branch of chemistry for the Chair of Chemistry which will become vacant on 1 October 1984 following the retirement of Professor P. Mearns.

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University of Aberdeen, to whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 23 March 1984.

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UNIVERSITY college of SWANSEA

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a new post of Lecturer in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to lecture to both the three and four year courses and to be a member of staff carrying out research in the field of Chemistry. The successful candidate should have a PhD or equivalent and should be able to contribute to the work of the department. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Swansea, Swansea, SA1 8BA. Ref No 907.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Accounting and Finance. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Accounting and Finance. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ. Ref No 908.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Chair of Chemistry made vacant by the retirement of Professor M. Fieldman. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Chemistry. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of application, together with details of the salary scale, may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 4NH. Ref No 909.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

LECTURESHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in the area of Pure Mathematics. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, £15,000 to £18,000 plus £500 benefit.

Further particulars and forms of

